The Daily and Weekly Commercial, Newspaper Discontinuances.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them there, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present facilities for remitting virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by Mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 22. WEEKLY EDITION. APRIL 1, 1871.

CONGRESS.

The Speech of Senator Sumner On His San Domingo Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1871.

SENATE.

Long before the hour of meeting the galleries and corridors leading to the Senate chamber were thronged by an immense audience, eager to hear the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts, who had been announced to address the Senate on San Domingo. The diplomatic and ladies' galleries were almost entirely monopolized by the fair sex. At 12 o'clock the spectacle was one of the most animated ever witnessed in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Sumner's appearance on the floor was welcomed by the galleries with applause.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the Journal, Mr. SUMNER took the floor and asked for the reading of the resolutions recently submitted by him and already published, against the use of the United States naval forces to support Baez in an attempt to sell his country in violation of its constitution, and threatening the integrity and existence of a friendly power, Hayti. He then submitted and had read by the Secretary an additional resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That whatever may be the title to the territory under an unratified treaty, it is positive that after the failure of the treaty in the Senate, all pretext of title ceased, as our Government is in all respects stranger to the territory, without excuse or apology for any interference against its enemies, foreign or domestic, and therefore any belligerent intervention or act of war on the coast of the Island of San Domingo after the failure of the Dominican treaty in the Senate is unauthorized violence, without the support of law or reason, and a proceeding directly in conflict with those principles which is disowned by the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. FENTON called attention to the fact that in the pressure to gain admittance to the galleries, hundreds of ladies had been excluded. He moved that the cloak rooms and corridors in the rear of the Senate Chamber be opened for their accommodation. There was no objection, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to carry out the motion as the order of the Senate.

Mr. THURMAN hoped the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) would not continue his speech after the expiration of the morning hour, but would be allowed to proceed regularly. It was so ordered.

Mr. SUMNER then addressed the Senate at length, speaking from the seat of his colleague, Mr. Wilson. His speech was in substance as follows:

Mr. SUMNER—Mr. President, entering again upon this discussion I perform a duty which cannot be avoided. I was not willing to assume it as a task-master to be obeyed. On evidence now before the Senate, I am constrained to believe that the United States, acting under orders from Washington, has been engaged in measures of violence, and of belligerent intervention, being war, without the authority of Congress. An act of war without the authority of Congress is no common event. This is the simplest statement of the case. The whole business is aggravated when it is considered that the declared object of this violence is the acquisition of foreign territory, being half an island in the Caribbean Sea; and still further, that this violence has been employed, first, to prop and maintain a despotic power, and, secondly, to help to power that he might sell his country; and, secondly, it has been employed to menace the Black Republic of Hayti.

Such a case cannot pass without inquiry. It is too grave for silence. For the sake of the Navy, which has been the agent in the service of the Administration, under which the Navy acted: for the sake of Republican institutions, the existence of which Great Britain makes itself a pattern of violence, and for the sake of the Republican party, which cannot afford to become responsible for what is done, the case must be examined on the facts and the law, and with the single purpose to do right. No one present holds its torch. When I speak for Republican institutions, it is because I would not have our great example weakened before the nations, as it must be, if the same tarnished. And when I speak for the Republican party, it is because I would not have it forget the brilliant record of that party and aspire to see it strong and triumphant. But beyond all these considerations is the controlling duty of Justice, which cannot be disobeyed with impunity.

QUESTION STATED.

The question which I propose is very simple. It is not, whether the acquisition of the island of San Domingo, in whole or part, with a population foreign in origin, language and institutions, is desirable, but whether we are justified in the means employed to accomplish the acquisition. It is not, whether it is an essentially preliminary in character and entirely independent of the main question. On the main question there may be different opinions, some thinking that the acquisition desirable and others not desirable; some anxious for empire or at least *manifest destiny* in the tropics, and others unwilling even for a Black Republic, where the African race shall show an example of *self-government*, that the African race may be uplifted; some thinking of gold mines, salt mountains, hogsheads of sugar, bags of coffee and boxes of cigars—others of the duty of man to his fellow to the African race. But whatever the difference of opinion on the main question, there is now before us shows too clearly that means have been employed which cannot be justified. And this is the question to which I shall give the attention of the Senate.

REASON FOR INTEREST IN THE QUESTION.

Here, sir, I venture to relate how and at what time I became specially aroused on this question. The treaty for the annexation of the Dominican people was pending before the Senate and I was occupied in considering it, asking two questions; first, Is it good for me? and, secondly, Is it good for my country? The more I meditated these two questions I found myself forgetting the first in the consideration of the latter, or rather, the former was absorbed in the latter. Thinking of our giant strength, my anxiety increased for the weakness of the island, and the more of what was good for them than for us. Is annexation good for them? This was the question. My mind was filled when I was honored by a visit from the Assistant Secretary of State, bringing with him a handful of dispatches from the Dominican Commissioners. These were dispatches from our Consular Agent there, who signed the treaty of annexation, from which it distinctly appeared that Baez, who was then in power using his country, was maintained in power by the force of the United States. Never was there such official report of our Consular Agent, who signed the treaty, there can be no question, and this official report was accompanied by a letter from another consular dispatch. I confess how my emotion as I read this painful revelation. That the United States should be the unwilling agent of such terrible and indefensible irregularity!

These dispatches became more important as testimony when it appeared that the writer acted personally in favor of annexation. Thus, then, it stood that, on the official report of our own agents, we were engaged in forcing upon the people against the sacrifice of their country. To me it was apparent at once, that the acquisition of this foreign territory should not be responsible to the nation, unless by the consent of the people there, without force on our part. The treaty was a violation of this principle, according to our own witnesses, because it was obtained by a ruler, owing power to our war vessels. As such it was beyond all question void. It was obtained by duress, and, therefore, void, while the duress was an interference with the free action of a foreign country, and, therefore, contrary to that principle of non-intervention which is now a rule of international law. As I shall show more fully hereafter, I lost no time in visiting the Navy Department, in order to examine the instructions given to our naval officers. They were acting and also their reports. Unhappily these instructions and reports were too much in harmony with the other testimony. So that the State Department and Navy Department each contained the record of the same violence, and with the same hurry pressed the consummation. I could not have believed it, had not the evidence been explicit. The picture of Saloni's Venuses is not more so.

Violence begets violence, and that in San Domingo naturally extended. It was not long before the individuals were stepped in't hey go forward. The harsh menace by which the independence of the Black Republic of Hayti was assailed found its echo next. It was another stage in belligerent intervention. At these things were unofficially reported. More violence. Here was a shocking wrong. It must be arrested; and to this end I have labored in good faith. I am sure that I have not committed a sin or a wrong done without seeking to arrest it. Especially am I moved in this matter by the efforts of my life and the commission I have received from Massachusetts, and I vowed in the name of my country the work and elevation of the African race. If I can help them, I will; if I can save them from outrage, I must. And never before was the occasion more imminent than now.

CONTRACT FOR CESSION OF TERRITORY MUST BE WITHOUT PRESENCE OF SUPERIOR FORCE.

I speak only according to unquestionable reason and the plain instinct of the human heart, when I say that a contract for the cession of territory must be fair and without suspicion of overawing force. No obligation can derive its force from the individuals or nations. And where one party is more powerful than another it becomes more, imperative. Especially must it be scrupulous that the right of it is not losing but the mandate of justice. It is general in its application: nay more, it is part of universal law, common to all municipal systems and to international law. Any departure from this requirement makes negotiation for the time impious. Where there can be no cession of territory, and especially no surrender of sentiment and nationality, except as the result of war, so long as hostile cannon are frowning. The first step in negotiation must be the withdrawal of all hostile force or menace of force.

EXAMPLE OF SPAIN.

Here the example of Spain furnishes a beacon-light. Yielding to an invitation not unlike that of Baez to Grant, Spain, through her Administration, was induced by Santana, President of Dominica, to entertain the proposition of reannexation to the Crown. Here let it be remarked that Santana, the ambitious President, while Baez is a usurping dictator. And now mark the contrast between the conduct of monarchy and our Republic, painful as it is to us. Spain boasted in official papers, that in the act of reannexation there was no violence, there were spontaneous, free and unanimous—that no Spanish cannon or musket was required to convince its people; nor was there a Spanish bottom in its waters or a Spanish soldier on its land. No such boast can be made now. Spanish cannon are now in the territory, with Cazneau and Fabens as leaders, while American gun-vessels, including Gen. Dictator, our most powerful Monitor, have been named for the service, were in the waters with guns pointed at the people to be conquered, and Spanish soldiers and sailors glancing in the sun were on the decks of these war vessels, if not on the land. The contrast is complete. In the case of Spain the reannexation was an act of peace: in our case it is an act of war. The two cases are as unlike as the two poles are far.

All must feel the importance of this statement which I have to say, is not without official authority. I now hold in my hand the Spanish document relating to the re-annexion of Dominica as published by the Cortes, and with your permission I will open these authentic papers.

Omitting particularities and coming at once to the precise point, I read from the report of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to diplomatic agents abroad under date of Aranjuez, April 25, 1861, which declares the reannexation and the abolition of Spain, and establishes a precedent from which I quote as follows:

"The first condition necessary and indispensable, which the Government of her Majesty requires in accepting the consummated fact, and in order to give the act of reincorporation of St. Domingo with the Spanish monarchy shall be the unanimous, spontaneous, and exact explicit expression of the will of the Dominicans."

Nor have they been the work of Spanish emigrants who have penetrated the territory of St. Domingo, in violation of judicial prohibition, nor the forces of sea and land at his disposition contributed to it. The Captain General of Cuba has not separated himself, except in the full compass of his duty, from the principles of the Government and from the policy which it has followed with regard to them. *Not a Spanish bottom, not a Spanish gun, not one of the territory of the Republic* when the latter by a unanimous movement proclaimed its reunion to Spain."—*Sessions de Cortes, 14th Nov. 1861, vol. I., Appendix, p. 1.*

It will be observed with what energy of phrase the Spanish Minister excludes all suspicion of force and the aid of Spanish guns. Not a gun in the Spanish ship on the coast, but not a single "bottom." And the whole is alleged, by the First condition of reannexation is declared, "the unanimous, spontaneous and explicit expression of the will of the Dominicans." Such was the reannexation obtained by Spain, which was to interfere with the popular will. But this is nothing more than justice. Anything else is wrong.

The Spanish Government, in connection with announcing this important rule in the dispatch which I have read, repeats it in another similar dispatch, dated at Madrid, 30th May, 1861, as follows:

"The Government of the Queen, before adopting a definitive resolution in the present question, sought to acquire absolute assurance that the votes of the Dominican people had been spontaneous, free, and unanimous. The reception of the reannexation of the Queen as sovereign in all the villages of the territory of St. Domingo *was the spontaneous and the unanimous act of the community.*" *Ibid., p. 11.*

Here again is the allegation that the movement was spontaneous and unanimous, and that the Spanish Government sought to acquire absolute assurance of this character. Of course, it was not recognized as the condition precedent; and I cite it as unanswerable testimony to what was deemed essential.

On this absolute assurance the Ministers laid before the Spanish Cortes a message, examining it as with an explanatory paper, under date of 19th May, and where the unanimity of the Dominican people is again asserted, and also the absence of any influence on the part of Spain.

Every State was honorable under the Constitution, before the slaveholding States, in order to secure the safety of their human property, when I was in Congress, were compelled to send it and maintain it by power that he might sell his country; and, secondly, it has been employed to menace the Black Republic of Hayti.

Such a case cannot pass without inquiry. It is too grave for silence. For the sake of the Navy, which has been the agent in the service of the Administration, under which the Navy acted: for the sake of Republican institutions, the existence of which Great Britain makes itself a pattern of violence, and for the sake of the Republican party, which cannot afford to become responsible for what is done, the case must be examined on the facts and the law, and with the single purpose to do right. No one present holds its torch. When I speak for Republican institutions, it is because I would not have our great example weakened before the nations, as it must be, if the same tarnished. And when I speak for the Republican party, it is because I would not have it forget the brilliant record of that party and aspire to see it strong and triumphant. But beyond all these considerations is the controlling duty of Justice, which cannot be disobeyed with impunity.

QUESTION STATED.

The question which I propose is very simple. It is not, whether the acquisition of the island of San Domingo, in whole or part, with a population foreign in origin, language and institutions, is desirable, but whether we are justified in the means employed to accomplish the acquisition. It is not, whether it is essentially preliminary in character and entirely independent of the main question. On the main question there may be different opinions, some thinking that the acquisition desirable and others not desirable; some anxious for empire or at least *manifest destiny* in the tropics, and others unwilling even for a Black Republic, where the African race shall show an example of *self-government*, that the African race may be uplifted; some thinking of gold mines, salt mountains, hogsheads of sugar, bags of coffee and boxes of cigars—others of the duty of man to his fellow to the African race. But whatever the difference of opinion on the main question, there is now before us shows too clearly that means have been employed which cannot be justified. And this is the question to which I shall give the attention of the Senate.

REASON FOR INTEREST IN THE QUESTION.

Here, sir, I venture to relate how and at what time I became specially aroused on this question. The treaty for the annexation of the Dominican people was pending before the Senate and I was occupied in considering it, asking two questions; first, Is it good for me? and, secondly, Is it good for my country? The more I meditated these two questions I found myself forgetting the first in the consideration of the latter, or rather, the former was absorbed in the latter. Thinking of our giant strength, my anxiety increased for the weakness of the island, and the more of what was good for them than for us. Is annexation good for them? This was the question. My mind was filled when I was honored by a visit from the Assistant Secretary of State, bringing with him a handful of dispatches from the Dominican Commissioners. These were dispatches from our Consular Agent there, who signed the treaty of annexation, from which it distinctly appeared that Baez, who was then in power using his country, was maintained in power by the force of the United States. Never was there such official report of our Consular Agent, who signed the treaty, there can be no question, and this official report was accompanied by a letter from another consular dispatch. I confess how my emotion as I read this painful revelation. That the United States should be the unwilling agent of such terrible and indefensible irregularity!

These dispatches became more important as testimony when it appeared that the writer acted personally in favor of annexation. Thus, then, it stood that, on the official report of our own agents, we were engaged in forcing upon the people against the sacrifice of their country. To me it was apparent at once, that the acquisition of this foreign territory should not be responsible to the nation, unless by the consent of the people there, without force on our part. The treaty was a violation of this principle, according to our own witnesses, because it was obtained by a ruler, owing power to our war vessels. As such it was beyond all question void. It was obtained by duress, and, therefore, void, while the duress was an interference with the free action of a foreign country, and, therefore, contrary to that principle of non-intervention which is now a rule of international law. As I shall show more fully hereafter, I lost no time in visiting the Navy Department, in order to examine the instructions given to our naval officers. They were acting and also their reports. Unhappily these instructions and reports were too much in harmony with the other testimony. So that the State Department and Navy Department each contained the record of the same violence, and with the same hurry pressed the consummation. I could not have believed it, had not the evidence been explicit. The picture of Saloni's Venuses is not more so.

Violence begets violence, and that in San Domingo naturally extended. It was not long before the individuals were stepped in't hey go forward. The harsh menace by which the independence of the Black Republic of Hayti was assailed found its echo next. It was another stage in belligerent intervention. At these things were unofficially reported. More violence. Here was a shocking wrong. It must be arrested; and to this end I have labored in good faith. I am sure that I have not committed a sin or a wrong done without seeking to arrest it. Especially am I moved in this matter by the efforts of my life and the commission I have received from Massachusetts, and I vowed in the name of my country the work and elevation of the African race. If I can help them, I will; if I can save them from outrage, I must. And never before was the occasion more imminent than now.

CONTRACT FOR CESSION OF TERRITORY MUST BE WITHOUT PRESENCE OF SUPERIOR FORCE.

I speak only according to unquestionable reason and the plain instinct of the human heart, when I say that a contract for the cession of territory must be fair and without suspicion of overawing force. No obligation can derive its force from the individuals or nations. And where one party is more powerful than another it becomes more, imperative. Especially must it be scrupulous that the right of it is not losing but the mandate of justice. It is general in its application: nay more, it is part of universal law, common to all municipal systems and to international law. Any departure from this requirement makes negotiation for the time impious. Where there can be no cession of territory, and especially no surrender of sentiment and nationality, except as the result of war, so long as hostile cannon are frowning. The first step in negotiation must be the withdrawal of all hostile force or menace of force.

EXAMPLE OF SPAIN.

Here the example of Spain furnishes a beacon-light. Yielding to an invitation not unlike that of Baez to Grant, Spain, through her Administration, was induced by Santana, President of Dominica, to entertain the proposition of reannexation to the Crown. Here let it be remarked that Santana, the ambitious President, while Baez is a usurping dictator. And now mark the contrast between the conduct of monarchy and our Republic, painful as it is to us. Spain boasted in official papers, that in the act of reannexation there was no violence, there were spontaneous, free and unanimous—that no Spanish cannon or musket was required to convince its people; nor was there a Spanish bottom in its waters or a Spanish soldier on its land. No such boast can be made now. Spanish cannon are now in the territory, with Cazneau and Fabens as leaders, while American gun-vessels, including Gen. Dictator, our most powerful Monitor, have been named for the service, were in the waters with guns pointed at the people to be conquered, and Spanish soldiers and sailors glancing in the sun were on the decks of these war vessels, if not on the land. The contrast is complete. In the case of Spain the reannexation was an act of peace: in our case it is an act of war. The two cases are as unlike as the two poles are far.

All must feel the importance of this statement which I have to say, is not without official authority. I now hold in my hand the Spanish document relating to the re-annexion of Dominica as published by the Cortes, and with your permission I will open these authentic papers.

Omitting particularities and coming at once to the precise point, I read from the report of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to diplomatic agents abroad under date of Aranjuez, April 25, 1861, which declares the reannexation and the abolition of Spain, and establishes a precedent from which I quote as follows:

"The first condition necessary and indispensable, which the Government of her Majesty requires in accepting the consummated fact, and in order to give the act of reincorporation of St. Domingo with the Spanish monarchy shall be the unanimous, spontaneous, and exact explicit expression of the will of the Dominicans."

Nor have they been the work of Spanish emigrants who have penetrated the territory of St. Domingo, in violation of judicial prohibition, nor the forces of sea and land at his disposition contributed to it. The Captain General of Cuba has not separated himself, except in the full compass of his duty, from the principles of the Government and from the policy which it has followed with regard to them. *Not a Spanish bottom, not a Spanish gun, not one of the territory of the Republic* when the latter by a unanimous movement proclaimed its reunion to Spain."—*Sessions de Cortes, 14th Nov. 1861, vol. I., Appendix, p. 1.*

It will be observed with what energy of phrase the Spanish Minister excludes all suspicion of force and the aid of Spanish guns. Not a gun in the Spanish ship on the coast, but not a single "bottom." And the whole is alleged, by the First condition of reannexation

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1871.

A VERY pleasant contrast to the flippancy of the Governor of the State of New York to the behests of the Tammany ring, and to the docility with which he signs whatever bills, which, bearing the indorsement of BOSS TWEED, are placed before him—whether they be Croton bills, Tax Levy schemes, Broadway Extension jobs or Debt Consolidation swindles—is to be found in Governor FAIRCHILD's veto of the bill which recently passed the Wisconsin Legislature to incorporate a company for the improvement of the Chippewa river. It is admitted that the measure would have greatly benefited the vast lumber interests of Northern Wisconsin, nor does the Governor object to any of its provisions. The grounds of his veto are simply the means employed to pass the bill, it having been brought about through bribery and corruption. Alluding to this fact the Governor in his message says:

"The time has certainly come when those who seek favors or privileges at the hands of the Legislature, must be made to distinctly understand that their application must stand on its merits alone, and be free from even a suspicion of corruption, and that the use of such means, as I am compelled to advert to, either for or against a measure, will meet on all hands the strongest reprobation and speedy punishment, and that no man can be invested with rights and franchises who has sought to procure them by criminal means. If this be done, no honest man need fear, nor will tremble for the future legislation of the State."

We suspect that if Governor FAIRCHILD presided over the State of New York, Messrs. TWEED, FISK, and their compeers would make application for a writ of *de lunatic inquirendo*—they would consider him hopelessly insane. There is a man in New York who, being obliged either to veto a measure against which he entertains no intrinsic objections, or wink at bribery, deliberately chooses the former. Well, in these days of immeasurable demoralization such an action is as refreshing as a whiff of mountain air in a dungeon. The Governor says: "I make no objection to the bill in regard to its merits. Any other bill presented to me under similar circumstances would be returned for like reasons." These words have the true, genuine ring of old-fashioned sterling integrity, and now that Governor FAIRCHILD of Wisconsin, Governor AUSTIN of Minnesota, and one or two Executives of other States have furnished a modern precedent in favor of clear-headed legislation, we trust their example may become contegious, and that other Governors and other legislative bodies, North and South alike, will be emboldened to prosecute the work of reform thus inaugurated. If a thorough washing and scouring be resorted to, the smells of rascality and thievery which now distinguish too many of these concerns will gradually die away.

How much truth there was in the recent statement of Senator STEVENSON that the State of Kentucky was as loyal to the General Government and as well disposed toward resident Republicans as any Northern State, may be inferred from the late action of the Kentucky Senate in regard to the payment of claims for services and property rendered the State by Federal soldiers and Union men during the war. These claims were audited by the Quartermaster General of the State, who is an ex-Confederate soldier, and he pronounced them just and due; the Speaker of the Senate, also a Democrat, refused to oppose the bill, declaring that he could not vote against any just claim, whether due to a Federal or Confederate. The majority of this Democratic body, however, entertained no such scruples, and they refused to pass the bill solely because it was to pay Union soldiers and loyal men. This is the same spirit which encouraged the rebellion and made it possible, which prompted the repudiation of just obligations to Northern creditors by Southern men, which foments the present disturbance and disorder, deters Northern immigration, capital, energy and perseverance from developing the resources and increasing the wealth of the South, and renders impossible a peaceful solution of the questions which have so long perplexed the nation. *Messieurs* proscriptives, you are only cutting off the nose of the South to spite its face.

MR. SPEAKER, United States Senator from South Carolina, and always a Republican of the straitest sect, stand in the Senate the other day:

"Much had been said here and elsewhere as to the inclination of the Southern people to enter into another rebellion, but he would assure Senators that there was not a word of truth in these representations. The remembrance of their maimed sons, deso-lated hearthstones, and devastated fields, precluded the possibility of any such thing as originating the idea of a rebellion for a moment. He did not think the intelligence in the Southern States had yet returned to the general government, but they were inspired by disaffection to the local governments."

Senator SAWYER at the same time bore testimony to the truth of what has more than once been said in the COMMERCIAL, that the present difficulties result largely from the corrupt characters of those on whom office and power have been conferred—otherwise carpet-baggers—to the exclusion of fit men from participation in public affairs. His remedy is universal amnesty.

SINCE the business of Presidential candidate making has been thrown open to free competition a wonderful disposition to engage in it has been shown, and to our surprising, instead of an absolute poverty of fit men how many there are who would fill the position "with credit to thousands and advantage to the public." It is to be observed that there are certain names which appear in all the lists. From no list is the name of JAMES F. WILSON, of Iowa, omitted. To the honor of both it may be stated that General GRANT offered his gentleman any position in his Cabinet he might select, and pressed on him more than one of the first-class appointments abroad, all of which offers were declined for the quiet life which Mr. WILSON is leading at his home in the West.

IN an article condemnatory of the recent censure passed by a Methodist Conference in New York on Rev. Mr. Schafer, of that city, for the crime of "dancing," the *Herald* says: "We see nothing wrong or objectionable in dancing in their own homes, the New York *Herald*, of Sunday says: "We sing the song of cant, of undying, irrepressible cant." This was doubtless intended for satire, but it happens to be the simple truth. The *Herald* does have *its own* views—and if ever it should become necessary to state them we shall do so with sufficient explicitness and emphasis—as to the action of that body on the matter in question but; it is certain that the *Herald* has no warrant to accuse even the most intolerant member of the Conference. It is far better to have a conscience which is susceptible to the Divine imperatives, even when a man is thereby brought into conflict with his brethren, than to be moved by the "good Lord, good Devil" sort of complaisance which animates our contemporary. Perhaps these censorious brethren were in error, but they at least gave reasons for their action. Dancing in their estimation is a device for sensual enjoyment; hence they condemn it. But it is so much better and nobler than the ordinary pursuits and practices of the *Herald* that it is involuntarily to provoke praise it. That is the distinction and the difference.

THE London *Spectator* is praising lordly Mr. John Hay's poetry, notably "Jim Bludsoe." Last December, also, the *Spectator* quoted Colonel Hay's "Little Breeches," describing it then as almost equal to the Bigelow Papers, and now as "a Californian ballad, full of the true Yankee familiarity and humor, yet full of life, full of the spirit of the situation." Today, says the Sunday, it comes out that these two ballads to Colonel Hay, who will be glad to know, perhaps, that his poems have excited great interest also in other quarters, public and private. I have seen them copied and heard them praised very widely in England, adds Mr. S., when a price was asked whether no volume of these remarkable ballads had been published.

THE Philadelphia *South American* calls upon the whole country to patronize the "American Steamship Company" of that city, as the only line owned by citizens of this country. Curiously enough, however, the steamers are not built, or even contracted for, nor is it certain they will be, and the *American* calls on those having the enterprise in hand to "push the thing through in double-quick time." It would seem that there is more danger of the "thing" not being "put through" than of a lack of patronage when Philadelphia has performed its part. Our contemporary places the cart before the horse in its frequent appeals.

JUDGE DOWLING, of New York, is credited with extraordinary sagacity. It is said of him that he can tell in an instant an honest man from a knave in all circumstances, and that he never fails to draw a distinction between them, dealing out justice accordingly, regardless of the strict letter of the law. This is given as a case in point: A young man pleaded guilty of larceny, and gave as an excuse that he tried to get work but could not, and took the articles to save himself from starving. "Are you willing to work?" said the Judge. "I am," replied the culprit. "Then go and take this note and it will secure you employment."

A PROMINENT New York Democratic daily in its Saturday issue announced in two lines, one immediately following the other—"Paris *Gaily*." "Paris *Gaily*." This is fully equal to the same journal's account of the Marquis of Lorne's speaking so very loud that he couldn't be heard by any body in the chapel when he was married the other day.

THE Michigan Legislature has at length decided to have a new Capitol building, thus relieving the fears of the people of Lansing of their anxiety on the subject of Capital removal. The bill passed appropriates $50,000 in 1871 for temporary State offices, $100,000 in 1872 for Capitol building, and $100,000 in 1873 for the same purpose.

TREASURE SEARCH.

Expedition to the South American Coast in Pursuit of Treasure Lost Fifty-five Years Ago.

An expedition will start from New York, May 1st, for the port of Cumana, Venezuela, to work upon the old wreck of the Spanish line-of-battle ship San Pedro de Alcantra, sunk in that harbor, in 1815, with a very large amount of specie, estimated at $3,000,000 in doubloons, and other valuables, on board. The expedition goes out under the auspices of the American Submarine Company, of which General A. E. Burnside is President. The sunken vessel was the flagship of a fleet of thirty sent out by Spain in February, 1815, with a view of subjugating the young Republics of South America. This fleet anchored in Cumana Bay in April of the same year. The Spaniards were unsuccessful in their efforts to subjugate the city of Cumana, but pillaged the Cathedral, and the loyal residents transferred their gold and silver plate and other valuables on board the flag ship, some fifteen days being spent in this operation. On the eve of the departure of the fleet the ship was discovered in the spirit room of the San Pedro. The flames spread very rapidly and were soon seen streaming from the portholes forward and aft. The fire speedily reached the deck and rendered the attempt to launch the boats ineffectual. As the guns were all loaded none of the other vessels dared to approach, and while the air was filled with the screams of the women and children, the ship's after magazine exploded. The whole stern of the San Pedro was blown into the air, and the vessel sank in ten fathoms of water, with about 500 persons on board, not one of whom were saved. Several attempts have been made to recover the treasure lost in the above disaster, one in 1851 a Boston company, after several months' work about the wreck, succeeded in recovering $75,000 in money and plate, and among other articles a diamond cross, which was sold in New York for $10,000. The enterprise was hastily managed, and at length abandoned. Three years later, in 1857, another expedition was organized at Boston, and after spending nearly two years in the vicinity of the wreck, sailed homeward, having secured about $40,000, but the vessel was wrecked on the way and totally lost. In 1870 the Venezuelan government closed a contract with the American Submarine Company, stipulating for the payment of a royalty of seven per cent. on the treasure that may be recovered. The expedition, to leave on the 1st of May, under this contract, will cost about $50,000. Divers have lately secured from the wreck of the San Pedro great quantities of human bones and jewelry, and in a private collection in Boston there is a large piece of coral, from near the scene of the wreck, in which are embedded a number of silver dollars. The coral has grown around the pieces of money, and they now form a part of the mast.

WE remember somewhere to have read a story of a poor Irish widow whose larder being empty and her children crying for food, went reluctantly into the street to ask alms. But her tongue failed her, and she stood in a maze of misery. At length at sunset a gentleman passing by, being arrested by her wistful, pleading look, said as he stopped, "If you are begging why do you not say so?" to which she replied, "Ah, sir, do not my very rags cry out with an honest appeal?" The above anecdote could not, by have been a more eloquent answer. We recall this incident from reading in the Paris correspondence of the London *Times* to what distress persons of every rank were reduced during the Prussian siege. In France it appears the universal pawnbroker, and it appears that the pressure for money was so great that although during the investment of Paris no one was allowed to borrow more than fifty francs on any article, however valuable, the pawnbrokers were crowded with articles which 150,000 persons of all classes had pledged. Among the number were 100,000 watches and 25,000 clocks. There were diamond necklaces and bracelets of fabulous value, pieces of gourmet lace, cashmere shawls, pocket handkerchiefs, gold-headed canes, riding whips, and 2,000 opera glasses. No fewer than 2,300 poor people had pawned their mattresses, starving seamstresses had been compensated for making up pawned goods, of which there were 1,500 pairs, while spades, shovels and tea pots were pledged without end. These things tell the gaunt story of starvation far more effectively than any rhetoric could do. How strange that not even in the direst extremity could any resolutions such as these could restrain the populace from reaching into the deeper misery of that wild communism which holds property to be crime.

NEAR Winchester, Clark county, Ky., one Coalby Quissenberry, a son of one of the wealthiest men in the neighborhood, leads a hermit life, dwells in a rude log hut, like "a ragged beggar," and "squat like a toad." Years ago he fell out with out to Texas, with other young men, seeking his fortune, and was then gay, fond of company and in every way companionable; but in a few months he returned, quite unexpectedly, gloomy, sullen and reticent, and with such great antipathy to the female sex that he refused to speak to his own mother, or to tolerate her or any other woman in his presence. He was developed into a thorough misanthrope, with a peculiar mania against the female sex, both human and brute. He will tolerate nothing female about him—mares, cows, hens, pigs, everything in fact that is cursed with the "female form divine" throws him into a perfect state of frenzy. A negro woman, while passing through the neighboring farms, crossed his premises, and he actually charged that she burnt every rail of the panel she climbed over. As to whether he conceived his aversion to "the sex" in Texas, or elsewhere, he has never spoken, and indeed is not known to have spoken, a dozen words in as many years.

WE see it stated that New Orleans was recently frightened into twenty-four hours of reasonably good behavior by the discovery of a large quantity of powder to be pulverized sulphur. They thought the fate of Sodom, with the meteorological phenomena attendant on its destruction, awaited them. The brimstone turns out, however, to have been nothing but sulphur, and the city is left to its own devices, now in full bloom. The people have consequently resumed the regular practice of their accustomed vices. We suggest to those New York journals who are engaged in lighting the Tammany ring, that since every other agency has failed, a large invective appears to make any impression on these politicians, it be stipulated with the clerk of the weather to send a similar shower upon New York every day. The guilty are numerous enough, we suppose, to be too ignorant to discover the cause, and it is barely possible that their accusing consciences, or if they have none, their superstitious fears, might frighten them into repentance and decency.

THE New York *Herald*, noting the fact that MR. Disraeli, while awaiting at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the arrival of the royal wedding party, appeared to be devoutly engaged in reading the Book of Common Prayer, intimates that it is the "wonderful religious influence" which itself had previously exerted on his mind. This is characteristically modest, but we have not a doubt of its truth. Any man who, after rendering a portion or two of the *Herald*, does not feel his instant need of moral and religious antiseptics must be pretty well seared already. We have no reason to suppose that MR. Disraeli is any other than a high-toned, conscientious gentleman; and can only conclude that he could not avail himself of the moments for a while and hold a camp meeting in Salt Lake City.

THAT was a capital hit of General Frank P. Blair, when he said in the United States Senate that "Congress was the original Ku-Klux." *Cincinnati Enquirer.*

WAS, it, indeed? That was a capital hit of the Prince of Darkness when, disturbed in the sophistry which he was pouring into the ear of Adam, he accused the angel Gabriel of unwarrantable interference in a matter which did not concern him. Milton has it.

"In truth, the more one thinks of it, the more he will be apt to conclude that if mankind did descend from any one species of animal, it was from swine, rather than from apes."—*Chicago Times.*

We are very glad to observe the intimate acquaintance which our contemporary possesses with its own genealogical record. They were not all drowned, it seems—we mean its ancestors—either sick-in into the sea.

THE NEW FEE BILL.

The Act Relating to the Fees and Salaries of County Officers, as it Passed the Legislature.

The following is a copy of an act relating to the fees, salaries and duties of certain officers in Allegheny county, as it passed both houses:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same*, That all fees imitted and appointed by law, to be received by the District Attorney, the Sheriff, the Coroner, the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, and of the District Court, the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, the Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Court of Quarter Sessions and of the Peace, the Recorder of Deeds, and the Register of Wills, elected by the qualified voters of the county of Allegheny, or either of them, or which they shall legally be authorized, required or entitled to charge or receive, shall belong to the county of Allegheny, and it shall be the duty of each officer to exact, collect and receive all such fees to and for the use of the county of Allegheny, and said officers shall not receive for their own use, or for any purpose whatever, except for the use of the county of Allegheny, any fees for any official services whatsoever.

ACCOUNT BOOKS TO BE KEPT.

SEC. 2. Each of the officers named in this act shall keep a correct account book or books, in forms to be prescribed by the Controller, in which an entry shall be made of all fees received by them, and of which all the moneys earned and chargeable upon the county, specifying the day and date, the title of the case, if any, for what and from whom the same is received, and on the first Monday of each and every month they shall make out and file with the clerk of the county treasury all fees so received during the preceding month, taking duplicate receipts therefor, one of which he shall deposit with the County Controller, together with the transcript in detail of his fee account book or books for the preceding month, for examination by the Controller, and the County Controller shall not countersign a warrant for the payment of any officer named in this act, in favor of such officer, until he shall see the said receipt and transcript provided for in this act. *And provided further*, That after ascertaining the amount due to the deputies and clerks, and the State's share of the fees, if there has not been a sufficient amount in the treasury to pay the same, or to be earned and due by the county, for services rendered, to pay the full amount of the salary of the officer holding said office, he shall only receive such proportion of his salary as shall be equal to the aggregate of the moneys, including all fees, earned during a term of office, after paying the deputies and clerks in full, and after also paying the share of the fees due the Commonwealth, and the fees and moneys arising from fees above the said salaries, and the share of the Commonwealth, to the proper officers of the county: except, however, as to all the officers named in this act, and now holding office, who were elected prior to the first Monday of December, A. D. 1869, and against whom no fees are provided for.

SEC. 3. That whenever the tax due the State on any writs or other legal proceedings, or the State's proportion of the fees received shall be ascertained and audited in accordance with the law, said tax and fees shall be paid by warrant on the County Treasury.

OFFICERS SHALL SHARE IN NO FEES.

SEC. 5. If any officer mentioned in this act shall receive or stipulate to receive from any of the deputies or clerks appointed by them, or from any person or persons employed in any capacity or undertaking, or any other contract, any sum or sums of money per centage on the salaries of said deputies or clerks, or on the amounts of profits of said contracts, or any sum or sums of money whatsoever as a compensation for making such deputies, appointments or contracts, or shall neglect to render accounts, or to pay over the money received for fees required to be so paid over by this act, or shall fail to enter any proper entry in the book or books required to be kept, or shall neglect or refuse to enter in the official services the fees allowed by law, or shall take to his own use any such fees, or fail to comply with any of the requirements of this act, he shall be guilty of a charge any of the duties herein imposed, the same shall be deemed a misdemeanor in office, and any officer hereinbefore referred to, upon conviction, shall refund the said sum or sums of money thus unlawfully received, and shall be deemed incapable of holding longer the said office.

PUNISHMENT FOR FALSE RETURNS.

SEC. 6. Every officer named in this act, or other person, who shall wilfully swear falsely to any account or transcript or bill required in this act, or in taking any account of fees before any referee, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be liable to punishment prescribed by the laws of this State for perjury, and every person who shall procure any other person to swear falsely in verifying any such account, transcript or bill, or in taking any such affidavit in reference thereto, shall be deemed guilty of subornation of perjury, and shall be liable to the punishment provided by the laws of this State for subornation of perjury.

SPECIFIC SALARIES.

SEC. 7. All the officers named in this act, and their deputies and clerks, except as in this act provided, shall be fixed and specific salaries which shall be a charge upon the County Treasury, which shall be duly collected and paid in, by each office respectively, or earned where fees are chargeable upon the County Treasury, and shall be paid by the County Controller the second Monday of the month succeeding that on which the term of office shall begin or end: *Provided*, That the County Controller shall not countersign a warrant for the payment of any officer named in this act, in favor of such officer, or shall not issue a check for receipt and transcript provided for in this act. *And provided further*, That after ascertaining the amount due to the deputies and clerks, and the State's share of the fees, if there has not been a sufficient amount in the treasury to pay the same, or to be earned and due by the county, for services rendered, to pay the full amount of the salary of the officer holding said office, he shall only receive such proportion of his salary as shall be equal to the aggregate of the moneys, including all fees, earned during a term of office, after paying the deputies and clerks in full, and after also paying the share of the fees due the Commonwealth, and the fees and moneys arising from fees above the said salaries, and the share of the Commonwealth, to the proper officers of the county: except, however, as to all the officers named in this act, and now holding office, who were elected prior to the first Monday of December aforesaid and seventy, to whom during their unexpired term of office shall be paid all the fees collected, or earned and due by the county, in each year, and not after paying the salaries of the deputies and clerks, and the State's share of the fees, as in this act

WHAT THE OFFICES ARE WORTH.

SEC. 8. The annual salaries of the said officers shall be as follows, to wit:

Of the District Attorney, four thousand dollars.
Of the Assistant District Attorney, fifteen hundred dollars.
Of the Sheriff, six thousand dollars.
Of the Coroner, two thousand dollars.
Of the Prothonotary, six thousand dollars.
Of the Clerk of Orphans Court, two thousand dollars.
Of the Clerk of the Courts, three thousand dollars.
Of the Recorder of Deeds, four thousand dollars.
Of the Register of Wills, four thousand dollars.

A BOARD OF CONTROL.

SEC. 9. That the County Controller and the County Commissioners of said county for and during the time he shall be constituted a Board, whose duty it shall be to meet together from time to time, as they may be required by any of the officers named in this act, for the purpose of this act, for the purpose of ascertaining and determining the number of the Deputies and Clerks necessary for the proper dispatch of business by each such officer, and also for fixing the salary of each said Deputy and Clerk; and the action of a majority of said Board shall be conclusive in the case of any one of the offices referred to, the official action of said officer shall act as a member of said Board, and the decision of the majority shall govern; and if either of said officers shall think that the

REVOLUTION.

The Commune Inaugurated.

Split in the Central Committee.

Garibaldi Offered the Command of the Nationals.

Troops Preparing to March on Paris.

MARSEILLES IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

Split in the Central Committee—Organization of Troops—Garibaldi Offered Command of the National Guards—Proclamation of the Commune.

PARIS, March 29.—The city is quiet to-day, and the red flag is displayed everywhere. The Central Committee has split, and some of its members have been arrested by their colleagues.

Diplomatic intercourse at Versailles is represented to be extremely difficult.

This afternoon a Sub-Central Committee was formed, consisting of twelve members. M. Ossy is real President, and Garibaldi Honorary President of the Committee.

Decrees have been issued for the formation of twenty-five battalions of infantry, twenty battalions of artillery and fifteen battalions mitrailleuse. General Trochu organizes artillery and heavy infantry, and Bergeret cavalry. They are allowed to levy requisitions on everything. Gougbier, a member of the Central Committee, commands fortifications in the Seine. Flourens has resigned, Volgramie is suspended, and Garibaldi has been offered supreme command of the National Guards. It is not known whether he will accept or not.

The Commune will be officially proclaimed on Thursday next.

Of the 330,000 registered voters in Paris, only 130,000 voted.

The National Guard are to be paid two and a half francs daily.

Paris Quiet—Spirit of the Press—Inauguration of the Commune—Cremer Repudiates the Committee—Troops Preparing to March on Paris—Marseilles in a State of Siege.

LONDON, March 29.—At noon yesterday Paris was quiet, and the Insurgent Committee still retained all the important positions.

Schoelcher has resigned command, and has dismissed twenty-five officers in the Department of Finance, for disobedience.

The Cri du Peuple opposes the election of a Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard as useless, and urges the deposition of the Assembly.

Le Verite says that the committee are hindering be seat and corn sent from America from reaching the towns.

The *Francais, Debats, Siecle* and *Verite* blame the inaction and reaction of the Assembly.

The proclamation of the Commune took place de la Hotel Deville at a o'clock yesterday afternoon. Speeches were made by members of the Communal Council, Central Committee and National Guard, but quite inaudible at a little distance. The approaches to the places were filled by an enormous crowd of Nationals, who often raised their caps on the points of their bayonets, at the same time zealously cheering the republic. Subsequently a review was held in the Place, and salvos of artillery were repeatedly fired.

A letter from Gen. Cremer repudiating the Committees is to be published.

The Paris Journals have again advanced five hundred thousand francs to the insurgents.

The Postal Director refuses to give up his functions to the appointees of the Commune.

The Prussians are concentrating at L'Isle Adam, near Paris, and will remain there until the disorder in the city is at an end.

The *Times'* special from Versailles says that forty thousand Prussians are expected there to-morrow, and the Government is steadily organizing a trustworthy force for a march upon Paris, which will possibly be made in about eight days.

It is said that preparations are being made for the removal of the Assembly to Fontainebleau.

The Republican Committee at Marseilles has issued a proclamation recognizing the Paris Government.

Marseilles is tranquil, and strikes have ceased. The Nationals of the city have elected M. Ducros their Colonel.

A dispatch from AIX says the Minister of War has declared Marseilles in a state of siege. A correspondent from Versailles says that Gannier, a member of the Central Committee, has been condemned to death as a cautionary example.

Troops Pouring into Versailles—Removal of Le Flo Demanded.

VERSAILLES, March 29.—Versailles is rapidly becoming a military camp. Guards are arriving continually from the Departments. The movements of the Government relative to Paris are unknown. The Deputies of the Right in the Assembly demand the removal of Gen. Le Flo, but Thiers positively refuses to consider the question. It appears, promised the Insurrectionary Committee he would not fight except against foreigners. An amicable arrangement between the Paris Committee and Versailles Governments is regarded as still possible.

Cremieux has resigned his seat in the Assembly. Rochefort, a member of the Left in the Assembly, has declared himself a turn-coat, because the Opportunists have defeated Communism. At the setting of the National Assembly to-day, Frosheman made a demand for the interruption of communication with Paris.

Germany Does Not Encourage the Insurgents.

LONDON, March 29.—The German official newspapers explicitly deny that any encouragement has been given to the insurgent Parisians by the German Government, or the German commanders in France.

Circular from the Versailles Government.

VERSAILLES, March 29.—The Government has issued a circular to Prefects, announcing that order has been established at Lyons and Toulouse, and the attempt at insurrection in the large towns has failed save in Marseilles, Narbonne and St. Etienne, France, says the circular, is rallying to the support of the Government. The continued occupation of French territory by the Prussians is due to the insurgents. The Government is endeavoring to avoid the shedding of blood, but is ready to-day to meet and crush it. Mentoni and Riencourt Guarbert have declined to fight except against a foreign enemy.

The Communal Council.

PARIS, March 29.—At the inaugural sitting of the Communal Council to-day, a resolution was adopted declaring that the National Guards have deserved well of the country. The *Debats* says the Council separated at midnight without having come to any agreement upon vital questions at issue. The next sitting will be held to-day.

Cluseret Military Director of the Insurrection.

LONDON, March 29.—General Cluseret is said to have been appointed to the general administration of military affairs by the insurgents, *vice* Dubessen, suspended, but the report is considered doubtful. Flourens's resignation of his military functions has been accepted.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Pennsylvania Company.

The Organization of Leased Lines West of Pittsburgh—Another Important Acquisition to the Company in Illinois, &c.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—ITS NEW ACQUISITIONS—MEETING OF TICKET AGENTS.

CHICAGO, March 25.—The National Association of General Ticket Agents held a semi-annual convention at Savannah, Georgia, on the 29th inst. The delegates from the Northern and Western roads will leave Louisville on Monday morning, *via* Nashville and Chattanooga.

MR. A. N. MCCALLOUGH, the newly elected manager of the leased roads in the Pennsylvania Central interest, has been inspecting the roads placed under his control this week, coming to this city *via* the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and leaving same road again for the East. Eastern and Indiana Central. He will examine the Little Miami and other branches also, consuming altogether about two weeks' time. In this way he will determine what changes are necessary to bring everything in harmony with the purposes of the new management. It is said a great many old employees will be discharged. Among the changes already made are the appointment of H. Myers to the office of General Ticket Agent for the consolidated lines, and O. H. Booth, of Mansfield, O., to the position of Superintendent of the Telegraph lines. Mr. Booth, who is well known to the press of the country, has heretofore had charge of the lines from Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, but under the new organization his duties are greatly increased by the addition of lines on the Pan Handle, Indiana Central and Great Eastern roads. Mr. L. L. Kimball, the well known General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania road, has been tendered the position of General Ticket and Passenger Agent on the Union Pacific road. He has not accepted, and will leave this city for his new field immediately after the adjournment of the Savannah Convention. The reorganization of the roads west of Pittsburgh leased by the Pennsylvania Company, does not appear to be correctly understood. The following statement is by an officer of the new organization: The number of miles of road in the West leased exceeds two thousand. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company proposes to relieve the working of her central organization at Philadelphia, and delegate to the several corporations the immediate supervision and management of its properties west of the Susquehanna. The new Pittsburgh corporation is "The Pennsylvania Company." It is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania. Its capital stock consists of preferred stock, amounting to $5,000,000, of common stock four million dollars; total twelve million dollars. The eight millions preferred stock is held and is to be held permanently by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This amount of new capital stock, in consideration of which the parent railroad interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were transferred March 1st to the Pennsylvania Company, is only all the expenditures made by the parent Company in this connection. The four millions of common stock is also held by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who may sell it at par whenever, from time to time, such use of it may be found expedient. All the profits of the operation of the new organization during 1871, after meeting the obligations of the lines leased, are to be used by the Pennsylvania Company in perfecting and equipping the roads transferred to it. After 1871, it is claimed the preferred shares of this Company will yield at least six per cent. on their par value. These works as a whole now yield net revenues more than sufficient to meet the interest on the bonds and rentals assumed by the Railroad Company on taking possession of the properties in Pittsburgh, while the operations of the sinking fund of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, the terms of which have been recently amended and complied with, and the semi-annual amount due charged to the running expenses, will pay off the whole of its mortgage debt of $15,000,000 before the bonds are due. The management of this Pennsylvania Company has been so placed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the hands of seven directors, as has already been announced.

AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD PURCHASE.

It is rumored in Gilman, Ill., that the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company has sold the right of way from the State line to Gilman to the Pennsylvania Central road. If this rumor be true, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has achieved a success, the value of which the New York Central Company will learn by a decrease of freight receipts on grain that will teach them to be more alert to prevent similar checkmates in future. The distance between Gilman and the Illinois State line is only 24 miles, but the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has a lease of the Indiana, Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad, which runs parallel to its reported purchase, the railroad between Logansport, Ind., and the Illinois boundary, the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad, from the Illinois State line westward, is nothing more than a continuation of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Road. At Gilman—eighty miles south of Chicago—the Illinois Central Railroad crosses the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad. The purchase by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of the twenty-four miles section of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad that lies between Gilman and the State line, is a good investment for the reason that it will enable the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through its connecting lines, to "tap" at *eight miles south of Chicago*, the bulk of the eastward bound grain that the Illinois Central Railroad brings from the immense wheat fields of the Northwest. This tapping will greatly lessen the amount of grain handled by the Chicago manipulators, and will also lessen the freight business of the Illinois Central, already a Western of Canada, Michigan Southern and New York Central Railroads. Whether this advantage can be offset in some of the diversion of the trade of Philadelphia will deprive the New York Central of a large share of its through freight business.

The Lancaster *Express* says: "From all sections of the country we hear of unusually large flocks of wild geese, and a gentleman from Earlville informed us that one day last week no less than eighty of these fine game birds settled right on the ground in and near the above village. They seemed bewildered, as though they had been caught overpowered, and some of them fell prey to the villagers. One goose that was captured on this occasion weighed thirteen pounds dressed.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 29, 1871.

Money matters are steadily becoming closer in this market, but the banks are accommodating still pretty liberally their best customers. There is little doing for outsiders by any of the discount houses, and money being scarce with private capitalists, the brokers are unable to place but little paper, however well indorsed.

There was a better feeling to-day in government bonds, and advances were made on the entire series. The new five per cent. loan is becoming popular. It is estimated that nearly forty millions have been taken, including those of yesterday. The fact that the bonds are free from every form of taxation, and that the interest on them is payable quarterly, are two very attractive features to financial corporations and investors desiring a long bond absolutely safe and always available. It is said that the Secretary of the Treasury is engaged in perfecting plans for calling in very soon a large amount of 5-20 bonds. How soon this will be done, or precisely what the purpose is, has not yet been determined; but it is no secret that preliminary arrangements are now in course of preparation.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Closg.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¼	111¼	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¼	111¼	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110¼	110¼	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	110¼	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	110¼	110¼	110¾
10-40s	108	108	108
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¾
United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¼
United States 10-40s	108
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	110¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	110¼
Union Pacific Railroad	83
Central Pacific Railroad	95¾
Currency Pacific	114¾

—The Wall street railway stock market lost much of its strength, and the "bears" had rather a successful day, as can be told below at a glance.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, to-day:

March 28, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
J. & H.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Do. Scrip	91¼	91¼	91¼	91	90¾	90¾
Erie	21¼	21¼	21	21	20¾	20¾
Reading	102¼	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Pan Handle	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Harlem	130	130	130	130	130	130
Pittsburgh	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Ohio & Miss.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Ohio & Alton	35	35	35	35	35	35
Do. pref	93	93	93	93	93	93
St. Paul	62	62	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
Do. pref	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
N. Y. Central	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
N. H. & Erie	17	17	17	17	17	17
Canton	55	55	55	55	55	55
Quicksilver	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Pacific Mail	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Western U.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Atlantic U.	42	42	42	42	42	42
Mariposa	11	11	11	11	11	11
Do. pref	25	25	25	25	25	25
U. S. Express	48	48	48	48	48	48
Wells, Fargo & Co.	115	115	115	115	115	115
Adams Express	58	58	58	58	58	58
American Express	58	58	58	58	58	58
Merchants' Union	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie	27¾
Lehigh Navigation	56
Lalawissa preferred	43¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	46
North Pennsylvania Railroad	16
Tamaqua, Pottsville and Schuylkill Navigation	16½
Reading	102¾

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral, and advanced promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1871. }

REMARKS—The weather is again mild and springlike, and the streets yesterday were literally thronged with pedestrians of all ages and sexes. We noticed in our walks about the streets a number of strangers in search of dry goods and grocery houses at which to purchase their spring stock of goods. With regard to the general features of the market they remain unchanged, if we except the fact of an increased activity in all branches of trade. Flour is held firmly with an ample supply. The receipts are large, being 5,491 bbls. for the past week against 3,686 bbls. for the week previous. The receipts of grain have also increased. Grocers are active at unchanged prices.

Following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks, which will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	3,686	5,491	9,177
Wheat, bush	1,578	788	2,179
Cheese, boxes	310	255	565
Corn, sacks	10,300	15,251	25,551
Wheat, sacks	4,678	6,156	10,834
Barley, sacks	2,051	2,541	4,592
Rye, sacks	1,125	1,013	2,138
Oats, sacks	4,674	6,532	11,206
Butter, packages	561	391	952
Bulk meats, lbs	9,990	11,415	11,411
Bacon, tierces	99	319	408

Below find the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—We are reported sales at $4@5 for choice ₱ barrel. Common $1 00@2 00 ₱ bbl. Receipts since our last, 65 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $10 50 ₱ doz; in kegs and firkins 7@8c ₱ gal.

ASHES—Soda Ash, pearl, 7½@8c; pearl, 3¾@4c; common, 4¾ @ cent., 3¼@; Potash 7@7½c; Pearls 9 @9½c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for strictly prime butter, and we are reported sales at 30@32c per lb; inferior to fair common 19@15c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Prices nominal at $2 50@2 75 ₱ cwt.

BROOM CORN—Regular sales at 5@6c ₱ lbl.

BEANS—We report an active demand, with regular sales of small navy at $1 50@2 00 ₱ per bushel.

BRIDGWAY & MARSH'S firm sales at 6@7c.

BAKING POWDER—Banner ¼-lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 75; ½-lb cans, $2 25; 1-lb cans, $3 25; extra.

BAR LEAD.—Sales in a regular way at 10½c per lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There have been some slight changes in prices, but the market is firm. The market is reported active, at the following figures: Shoulders, plain, 9½@9¾c; sugar cured do 10½@10¾c. Sides, ribbed, 11c; clear do 12c: Breakfast bacon, 13c@15½c; sugar cured hams, 15c@15½c. Dried beef, 19c@19½c. Lard—in barrels and kegs, 12½c; in tierces, 12½c; buckets and kegs, 13½c. Mess pork, $22 00 ₱ bbl. Country lard 11c@12.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $6 50; Philadelphia $5 75.

CHEESE—Receipts light, with a fair inquiry; sales as follows: New York factory, 18c; 19½c; Ohio Goshen, 17½@18½c; Ohio Factory 16@ 16c; Western Reserve, 15½@16½c; Ohio.

CORN MEAL—The market is inactive, and we quote ₱ bbl at $3 25@3 50; 90@95c ₱ bush.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Belle berries $25 ₱ barrel; other varieties at $12@14@15.

CAMPHOR OIL—Sales standard brands at 22½@23c by car load.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; star, full weight, 10c; short weight, 11c; stearine 19½@20c; Patent Polish.

CEMENT—There is a better demand and we are reported sales: Portland cement, $3 25 @3 50 ₱ barrel. Berson's Phœnix hydraulic $3 50@3 75 ₱ barrel.

COAL—The supply of anthracite is fully equal to the demand, and sales by the car load at $10@10 50 ₱ ton.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches—quarters 9½@10c; halves 13@14c; mixed lots 10½@11c. Apples—quarters 5@5½c; sliced 6@6½c.

EGGS—Supply in excess of the demand; prices nominally 14@16c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants 12@12½c ₱ lb; prunes 12½c; Valencia raisins 15c; layer raisins $2 25 per box.

FEATHERS—Sales live geese feathers No. 1 80c ₱ lb to the trade.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last, 436 bbls. We have no change to note in prices, and quote as follows: National mill, (white wheat) in barrels ₱ 90; in sacks $7 00; Anchor Mills, (Southern) amber in barrels $7 20, in sacks $6 90; Morning Star, in barrels $6 50, in sacks $6 70; Palmetto, in barrels $7 00; in sacks $6 75. The store rates for standard western brands were as follows: Choice spring $7 00@7 50; choice white Michigan winter $7 00 ₱ bbl, sacks $6 75; fancy do $7 25 ₱ bbl; sacks $7 00.

GRAIN—Receipts as follows: Oats 736 sacks; barley 238 sacks; wheat 518 sacks; corn 1,067 sacks. The following are the ruling quotations: Wheat—Red winter $1 40@1 43@1 45; white $1 50@1 53@1 55. The mills are purchasing very sparingly at these quotations. Oats—In firmer demand, but prices are reported on wharf and from depot at 55@56c; store 58 @60c per bushel. Corn—Held firmly, being scarce, particularly shelled, with sales eight millions of dollars of common stock four million dollars; total twelve million dollars. The eight millions preferred stock is held and is to be held permanently by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This amount of new capital stock, in consideration of which the parent railroad interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were transferred March 1st to the Pennsylvania Company, is only all the expenditures made by the parent Company in this connection. The four millions of common stock is also held by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who may sell it at par whenever, from time to time, such use of it may be found expedient. All the profits of the operation of the new organization during 1871, after meeting the obligations of the lines leased, are to be used by the Pennsylvania Company in perfecting and equipping the roads transferred to it. After 1871, it is claimed the preferred shares of this Company will yield at least six per cent. on their par value. These works as a whole now yield net revenues more than sufficient to meet the interest on the bonds and rentals assumed by the Railroad Company on taking possession of the properties in Pittsburgh, while the operations of the sinking fund of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, the terms of which have been recently amended and complied with, and the semi-annual amount due charged to the running expenses, will pay off the whole of its mortgage debt of $15,000,000 before the bonds are due. The management of this Pennsylvania Company has been so placed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the hands of seven directors, as has already been announced.

AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD PURCHASE.

It is rumored in Gilman, Ill., that the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company has sold the right of way from the State line to Gilman to the Pennsylvania Central road. If this rumor be true, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has achieved a success, the value of which the New York Central Company will learn by a decrease of freight receipts on grain that will teach them to be more alert to prevent similar checkmates in future. The distance between Gilman and the Illinois State line is only 24 miles, but the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has a lease of the Indiana, Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad, which runs parallel to its reported purchase, the railroad between Logansport, Ind., and the Illinois boundary, the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad, from the Illinois State line westward, is nothing more than a continuation of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Road. At Gilman—eighty miles south of Chicago—the Illinois Central Railroad crosses the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad. The purchase by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of the twenty-four miles section of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad that lies between Gilman and the State line, is a good investment for the reason that it will enable the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through its connecting lines, to "tap" at *eight miles south of Chicago*, the bulk of the eastward bound grain that the Illinois Central Railroad brings from the immense wheat fields of the Northwest. This tapping will greatly lessen the amount of grain handled by the Chicago manipulators, and will also lessen the freight business of the Illinois Central, already a Western of Canada, Michigan Southern and New York Central Railroads. Whether this advantage can be offset in some of the diversion of the trade of Philadelphia will deprive the New York Central of a large share of its through freight business.

The Lancaster *Express* says: "From all sections of the country we hear of unusually large flocks of wild geese, and a gentleman from Earlville informed us that one day last week no less than eighty of these fine game birds settled right on the ground in and near the above village. They seemed bewildered, as though they had been caught overpowered, and some of them fell prey to the villagers. One goose that was captured on this occasion weighed thirteen pounds dressed.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, March 30, 1871. }

REMARKS.

The market yesterday was decidedly more active. Several lots of crude was disposed of, most of them at a slight decline in prices. The general impression was that they were to fill contracts that were coming due.

CRUDE.

The following are the quotations and sales that came under our notice: Spot, 10¼c; March, 10¼c; March and April, 10¾c; sellers option till July, 10¾c; buyers option all year, 12¾c; buyers option till July, 11¼c; sellers option all year, 10¾c.

SALES:

1,650 bbls spot.....10¾
2,000 bbls S. O. April.....10¾
2,000 bbls S. O. April.....10¾
1,000 bbls S. O. in 30 days.....10¾
1,200 bbls S. O. July.....10¾
1,000 bbls S. O. July.....10¾
1,200 bbls S. O. October.....10¾
1,500 bbls S. O. till July.....10¾

REFINED.

The market has a quiet tone. The following are the nominal rates: Spot, 22½c; March, 23¼c; April, 23½c; May, 24¼c; June, 25c; July, 25¾c.

SALES.

500 bbls March.....23¼
1,500 bbls April.....23¾

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, March 29.—The *Herald* says: The market yesterday was weaker, and there was but a moderate inquiry: sellers more generally firm and holding at from 5 to 10c above the bids of buyers. We quote the following:

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper road, first half.....4 07½
2,000 bbls upper road.....5 00
2,000 bbls on lower creek.....4 05
500 bbls on lower creek.....4 10
170 bbls on lower creek, H. G.....4 10
1,000 bbls on lower creek, R. O. first 6 months..4 65
PLEASANTVILLE, March 29.—Market quiet at 5 80.
ROUSEVILLE, March 29.—Market quiet; offering at $4 00 and 4 20. No sales.
PETROLEUM CENTER, March 29.—Market very quiet, dull and nothing doing—$4 bid.
NEW YORK, March 29, closing 28.—Crude in bulk held steady at 13¾c, with a moderate demand; sales 500 bbls S W April at 24½c; 2,000 bbls June 25½c; 2,000 bbls S O last half July 25¾c; 1,000 bbls May 24½c; 1,000 bbls June 25c; 2,000 bbls each month June and July 25½c; spot lots are quoted at 22@c. Philadelphia—Quiet for prompt delivery, with drill sales; 1,500 bbls refined, March 23¾c; 500 bbls April 24c.
OIL CITY, March 29.—Market dull and stagnant; crude held at $4 10 on lower creek, and $4 25@4 30 at Oil City.
ROUSEVILLE, March 29.—Market quiet and unchanged at $4 05 for regardless, and $4 15 for gravity.
TITUSVILLE, March 29.—Market quiet and unchanged at $4 07½@4 10.
PETROLEUM CENTER, March 29.—Market very quiet and unchanged in prices.
PARKER'S LANDING, March 29.—Market same as yesterday, and but little activity.
PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Market weak; S. W. offered at 53¾c; April, 24c; May, 25c; June 25½c; July, 25½c; crude, 12½c.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

NEW YORK, March 29.—Market dull and lower; crude 12½@13¾c and nominal—no bids above 13¾c; refined 23¼@23½c and nominal.
OIL CITY, March 29.—Market quiet and lower, the buyers option being $4 00; sellers ask $4 05; Oil City $4 25@4 30.
TIDIOUTE, March 29.—Market firmer but very quiet; nominally at $4 10.
TITUSVILLE, March 29.—Market very quiet; $4 05 bid and $4 10 asked.
PARKER'S LANDING, March 29.—Market very quiet; asking $4 20.
PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Market quiet; April 23¾c@23¾c; May 24¼c@24½c; June and July 25c. Crude 13¼c; market dull.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, March 25, 1871. }

The lethargy so prevalent in this market for raw irons during the last month, arising from a difference in views entertained by producers and consumers in reference to present and early prospective values of standard pig, has, we are glad to say, yielded to the necessities of the trade.

Immediately succeeding our last weekly review consumers needing stock came forward and purchased freely of such stock as their mixtures required.

The result is we have an unusually active market with an ample supply.

Thirty-five dollars, four months, may now be regarded the established price for the time, for good grades of bituminous and anthracite coke-smelted pig; for forge with $1@2 50 per ton advance for Nos. 1 and 2 anthracite foundry.

These look like high rates, fully $5 per ton advance on rates current at the opening of the new year, and such seem to demand an advance on merchant bar, nails, &c., to protect mill owners against absolute loss.

Charcoal stock sympathizes but partially either in activity or advance in other descriptions.

Hanging Rock Nos. 1 and 2 foundry, which have been exceedingly dull, are now inquired for, and sales are quoted at full $1 per ton. Other iron on rates current a fortnight since. Hanging Rock forge stock is also better, in sympathy with others. We quote single lots at $35@36, 4 months.

In other charcoal irons a moderately fair business is doing at unchanged rates. Bloomery pig and bar unchanged; sales spring at 80@85c; fall 90@95c per bushel.

GROCERIES—We have no change to note in prices and continue to quote:

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice 11¼c; prime 10½c; good 9¾c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10½c.

Refined Sugars—Hards 14c. Refined sugars active at an advance of ¼c: A 12¾c; B 12¾c; extra C 12¼c; C yellow 12@12½c; demerara, hhds, 12½c.

Syrups—In and 1, 72c; choice 65c; prime 65c; silver-drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 20c; prime 19c; good 18½@ 17c; fair 15½@15½c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; low grades down to 70c; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong best 90c; medium 85c; silver-drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 20c; prime 19c; good 18½@ 17c; fair 15½@15½c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; low grades down to 70c; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong best 90c; medium 85c; silver-drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grade 40 to 50c; Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 18c; ground 17c. Cloves 20c. Cassia 50c.

Rice—Carolina at 9¼c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

HAY—Regular sales from wagon at $14 00@19 00; baled, on wharf, $14 00@16 00 ₱ ton.

HORSE—There is an improved demand, and new crop sells at 2 25@2 50.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 14¾@11¾c; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8c; green salted kip 9@10c; dry flint 20@21c; dry salted 18@20c.

HORSE—Regular sales in a regular way at $5 00@5 50 for pearl.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30c ₱ lb.

HOMINY—Sales in a regular way at $3 00@3 50 for pearl.

LIME—We areported sales Cleveland white at $2 25 ₱ bbl.; Eastern $1 75.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh No. 1 ₱1 08@1 10, No. 2 80@ 2 92c; Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained, $1 10 per gallon.

MILL FEED—There is a better demand, and we are reported sales as follows: Middlings, choice, $2 00; seconds, $1 75; shorts, $1 85; chop feed, $1 75; chopped corn and oats $1 65; chopped corn, $1 60; bolted cornmeal, 85 per bushel.

MAPLE MOLASSES—The supply is rather tight; sales, per gallon, $1 50@1 75; maple sugar per pound, 15 @18c.

ONIONS—Of onions dull sale at $4@5 per barrel; set onions are in fair demand at $5 50@6 75 per bushel.

POTATOES—Prime peach blows fetch $1 @2 81 30 ₱ bush. Jersey sweets $3 per barrel.

PEANUTS—There is an active demand, and new are reported sold readily at 6@8c.

RYE FLOUR—The supply is light and but little demand. We quote at $6 25 ₱ bbl.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ½ ₱ cans $1 60; ¼ ₱ $2 25; 1 ₱ $6 50 per dozen.

RICE—There is a fair demand for rags at 4@4½c per lb.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c per ₱ lb.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; the retail trade is active. We quote other prices: Ashton $7 00@7 50; timothy $5 50@7 00; thurseed $2 00@2 20.

SAWDUST—Sales at $1 50@1 75 ₱ load.

SOAP—Colgate's sterling soap, $3 75 per box; Babbitt's, 1c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical for all description 12c. Sales 50 boxes per day.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; salt soda 3½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of city refined at 8¾@8¾c ₱ lb.

TURNIPS—Sales of 50 bushels ₱ bushel, and dull at 50c.

WOODENWARE—Pails, 2 hoop, $2 25; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $7 00; No. 2, 3 hoops, $5 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $4 50. Washboards $2 75.

WILLOWS—Sales of Kentucky Willows at 19c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines, 93c for 90 common rectified; prices rectified $1 08; rye and corn $1 05@ 1 08 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $1 08@1 09 ₱ gallon, 38 to 40 per.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, March 30, 1871. }

Below find report and sales of the live stock market for the week ending March 29, 1871:

Cattle.

In closing our remarks on the cattle market last week we stated that the cattle market had been very good and would continue so the balance of the week. Such was the case. The arrivals were very light, and cattle sold as fast as they arrived at prices higher than had been obtained for some weeks previous. The supply last week was considerably short of the demand This had the effect of exciting the market beyond all reasonable figures, and the prices realized could not be taken as a fair criterion on which to base future operations. This week the market opened up with a fair delegation of Eastern buyers. The markets in the East had been fair, and from early on Thursday morning they were disposed to purchase, but in most instances declined to go as high as the late advance. The arrivals of cattle this week had been fair and not so much trouble was experienced in making purchases as last week. At noon to-day most of the buyers had bought some cattle, and as the arrivals were continuing fair, they acted rather bearish during the afternoon; and although the offerings were fair, and holders desirous of disposing of their cattle, it could not be done, unless concessions were made by holders. Sellers seemed anxious to sustain the advance of last week, and not many cattle changed hands in the afternoon, and if the arrivals continue liberal, it looks as if cattle would decline a little.

Stock Cattle.

Stock cattle still continue very scarce in our market here. Not many are arriving, and what few are, generally of an inferior grade. Buyers for this class of cattle are numerous, and inquiry is daily made for stockers. A number look as if those desiring to purchase would have to wait until the Western men are supplied. When that demand ceases, they will find their way East. Good stock cattle could readily find a purchaser in our market this week at from $5 00@5 60. Extra, 1,200 to 1,500, steers, $6 75@7 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $6 50@6 62; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $6 @6 12; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $4 50@5 25; st

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, April 1, 1871.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1871.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2.00
A club of twenty, per year.....1.50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

THOROUGH WORK WANTED.

The Message and Proclamation of the President on the crisis at the South should induce all good men of whatever party to lend their utmost influence in putting an instant stop to the terrors and outrages which rendered this Executive interposition necessary. Especially ought Democratic journals of the Northern States to lift their voices in denunciation of the Ku-Klux lawlessness which has brought one or more of the Southern States to the verge of civil war. It is beyond all dispute that a powerful political organization, the members of which are bound on oath to secrecy, obedience and mutual assistance, even to the committing of perjury, exists in portions of all the Southern States, and that many acts of violence, arson, mutilation and murder have been by them committed upon no other grounds than those of the victim's loyalty to his Government. No one not a member of the Republican party has been molested or disturbed. In every instance the politics of the outraged persons have been the cause, or rather the pretext of the proceedings against them. And we think it beyond a doubt that the brigands who have thus unsettled society have found encouragement in the strange apathy—to use the mildest term—with which their murderous practices have been regarded by Northern Democratic journals. We believe that if this portion of the press had denounced and disavowed their action in the way every consideration, whether of party success or patriotic feeling would seem to have urged, there would have been no necessity for the course which the Executive has been compelled to adopt. The intense intolerance of the Southern people toward all who differ from them in political opinion, which has culminated at last in outbreaks which the civil law is inadequate to repress, has been fostered and nurtured by their political friends in the North. Excuses, apologies, denials, justifications, have been invariably entered in their behalf—the papers in question have been *partiæ criminis*, accessories both before and after the fact. That the leaven of secession which remained at the close of the rebellion again threatens to leaven the whole lump, is principally due to the sympathy of the Northern wing of the Democratic party. All laws which have been passed for the preservation of human rights, have been denounced by them as tyrannical usurpations, every single measure of reconstruction has been fought to the bitter end, but we have yet to hear the first word of hearty, outspoken condemnation of the atrocities practiced on innocent persons whose only crime consisted in their attachment to the Union. We now call on the leaders and journals of that party to lend their concerted influence in putting down the spirit of rebellion which exists in that portion of our country to which the Message and Proclamation refer; and on the other hand, we demand of the dominant party in those States that it also shall go back to first causes and thoroughly weed out the incompetence, profligacy and extravagance which have grown up within it. It will not do for us to blind ourselves to the palpable fact that the corruption of the State Legislatures, the spoliation of the public treasuries, the class interest and self interest of those in power, and which have in too many instances seemed able to command the sanction of the general government, have greatly tended to deepen and intensify the bitterness of Southern feeling. There should be a thorough and searching investigation into *all* the causes which have produced the present deplorable condition of affairs. No merely superficial treatment of the disease will effect a cure. The questions involved are not those of party or race, but of free government itself. If there have been arrogance, theft, mismanagement on our own side, instead of honest and economic administrations, let the facts be known, the truth be told, and our policy be regulated accordingly.

THE nomination to the Senate of Colonel FORNEY to be Collector of the port of Philadelphia, was a prompt response to the suggestion made by the COMMERCIAL several days previous, and, under the circumstances, an act which possesses a special meaning. At first Colonel FORNEY instantly declined the offer, but it is believed that he has since reconsidered his decision and will accept the office. A Washington dispatch to the *Ledger* says:

"Senator Cameron endeavored to get a caucus of the Pennsylvania delegation together for the purpose of learning their choice for the collectorship, but the majority of the members declined, stating that the selection for that office was the work of the President, and if he declined they preferred leaving the matter to the option of the President."

Of late Col. FORNEY has been particularly outspoken against the policy of the administration in certain important respects, and no one has more pointedly condemned the SUMNER affair and San Domingo scheme. Only a very few days prior to the tender of the Collectorship, Col. FORNEY published in his paper an article of a very marked character, calling on the President to "halt." Of that article the following paragraph formed a part:

The path out of this difficulty is broad and plain. There must be a more magnanimous spirit in our public councils. The soul of our creed is its toleration of differences of opinion—impossible without it we perish. The removal of Mr. Sumner is a fact accomplished; but it has left a wound that will fester unless followed by better and wiser influences. It is a foolish thing to attempt to justify it. It would be an insult to the intelligence of mankind to do so, and cannot justify it. We are rejoiced to hear that Mr. Sumner stands patient under the Brutus blow. Let us see whether in that temper he will not show a disposition to make magnanimous amends. One proof that they do would be to abandon the whole San Domingo scheme. There is no public opinion to support it. It is clouded with doubts. It has been followed by evil results. Erected by the temper of Congress—the resolute unity of the Democrats of the two Houses—is such as to insure its defeat. The country has assumed a determined shape and force. The idea grows that when we annex part of the island on the one hand or with the other half, and enormous indebtedness. To perseverein it, in the face of all these warnings, is to perseverein ruin. It would be a mere fractious act to withdraw the project, and it would be crowned with the favor of the whole country.

Col. FORNEY's appointment, therefore, may properly be regarded as possessing special significance. "Let us have peace."

THE Boston *Advertiser* protests that "that venerable and much-abused document, the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance of it, provide the means for their enforcement." To this the *Advertiser*, with a clear understanding evidently of what has been among the original causes of the present state of things in some portions of the South, adds the following:

"The political disorders at the south are deeply seated and will require, whatever federal interference there may be for some time to come, the restraint from the ignorance and intrigue which came to the surface after the war is now going on. It was impossible that the inexperienced negroes and *the Northern adventurers, who took advantage of their opportunity and seized so many of the State and local governments, should promptly hold them without encountering both open and secret enemies. The powerful aid which the general government has given to them in the late rebellion, and in the last war by its moral support*, has driven the worst of the opposition into secret combinations whose crimes are the cause of these periodical excitements.

For our own part, we wish whatever investigation may be undertaken into these outrages might go to the bottom of the matter, so that it would be known what evils are to be corrected, and what course to pursue in future. Our Boston contemporary has mildly described the carpet-bagger which in some regions has worked so much mischief. It is more manly, and it is wiser, to concede the truth in this matter than attempt to disguise it.

THE Washington letter to the New York *Tribune* on the "Prospects of General GRANT's Renomination," printed herewith, will be read with interest, and probably throw into spasms those "organs" which maintain that Republicans can loyally express no views which have not been run through the caucus sieve. That a considerable number of Republican Senators and Representatives "of large influence and national reputation" should venture to hold independent views, and even "oppose the renomination of General GRANT," is something extremely shocking, and we shall expect to see the "organs"—perhaps our home concern—"single-handed and alone," undertake the task of reading them out of the party, and also the *Tribune*, for venturing to print a letter which permits readers to obtain a glimpse of what is really going on in the political world. The reader will observe that after all the COMMERCIAL is in pretty good company in declining to wear a padlock on its lips.

THE speech of Mr. SUMNER in the United States Senate Monday appears in our columns this morning. It sheds a great deal of light on the San Domingo business, and will command the attention of the country. Senator MORTON, it is understood, will reply.

MRS. JAMES T. FIELDS, wife of the well known Boston publisher, has originated an enterprise in that city which is worthy of imitation in all our cities and towns. She has established a coffee-house which furnishes nice, wholesome food, coffee and tea, in a clean, attractive place, and at the lowest possible prices; thus providing a substitute for the miserable saloons and bar-rooms into which so many men stray for want of better resorts, and are beguiled by offers of free lunches no less than by the brilliant light and social merriment. The new room is tastefully fitted up, and furnished with papers and pictures, and is so successful that efforts are making to establish coffee-houses in different parts of the city.

There is no possible reason why a similar "attractive place" should not succeed equally well in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Fields has hit the true method of reform, and we call upon philanthropists everywhere to profit by her example. Virtue must be made as "attractive" as vice, if it is expected to fight the latter on equal terms. We believe it to be a great mistake—the rigid garb of asceticism in which morality is always expected to dress. One of the reasons why drinking saloons and gambling houses and yet worse places of resort continue, in spite of all that is said and done, to flourish and find victims, is because the men and women who conduct them understand human nature, and make sensuous appeals to the imagination and taste, and one of the greatest difficulties in the way of social reform is the unwillingness of good, well-meaning people to admit that "pleasure" is as susceptible of being made conducive to noble development as of ministering to unworthy ends. The example of Mrs. Fields deserves a high to our Pittsburgh reformers. We should be glad to have them improve it.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the Government has expended about half a million dollars in endeavoring to clear away the bar in the Mississippi, at Southwest pass, the New Orleans *Bulletin* says the obstruction was never more formidable than at present, and ships of seventeen feet draft continue to lie outside for nature or art to effect in their behalf the required deobstruction. From the teachings of the most advanced geology, it is claimed that two great facts are pretty well established. First, that the removal of the bar would destroy the whole alluvial country bordering on the Mississippi; and second, that its removal is an impossibility as long as the river is subject to the conditions which now govern it. The problem to be solved, then, is to get around or over this obstruction. To do the first would involve the necessity of constructing a canal, capable of admitting the largest sea-going vessels, but the difficulties, pecuniary and physical, which would attend such a work are considered to be so great as to render it wholly impracticable. To get over the bar, however, it is conceived does not depend upon means of indefinitely remote attainment or of doubtful practicability, and hence the problem would be narrowed down to the adoption of some method of lifting vessels at the bar so as to float them across regardless of the varying depth of the channel. With the bar surmounted, New Orleans, it is believed, would become one of the greatest sea ports of the world, possessing as it does one of the safest of harbors and one of practically unlimited capacity.

NOTHING is more common or natural for a person hearing a story, to be reminded of some event or similar, and to begin the recital with "that reminds me," &c. A Fort Wayne (Indiana) paper relates an instance of a rebel Colonel, while on a raid in Missouri, marching for several days with seventy-five miles the first day and the next fifteen. His men dropped out by the way in considerable numbers, and those who arrived at the point of destination were apparently completely worn out. Holding a consultation they concluded that the march was excessive, and charged their commander with tyranny and inhumanity, finally mutinied and started for home, actually marching back the whole distance, forty miles, in a single day. This reminds us of the experience of a Pennsylvania battalion on the line of the Manassas Gap railroad. They had been marching for several days successively, and reaching Salem on a hot October afternoon, determined they would go no farther until they had obtained required rest. Although the just and humane Provost Marshal Rectortown, five miles away, without delay. Moseby came along in full force shortly after, there was a sudden "falling in," and as the position was untenable, Rectortown was reached in short order, with an alacrity "exceeding all praise." Such was the celerity of the movement that it is said to have been one of the few instances during the war of infantry outmarching cavalry.

THE predictions in regard to the decay of the colored race, as a result of the abolition of slavery, are not verified, judging from the partial returns received from States where negroes were slaves in 1860, although it is apparent that emigration has been active among them. In the purely cotton States there is an increase of 66,000 negroes, or eight three-fourth per cent.; in the partially cotton States of North Carolina and Tennessee, an increase of 14,000, or three one-fourth per cent., and in the non-cotton States, a decrease of 54,000, or five three-fourth per cent. The negroes have gone southward, the tide setting in from Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky toward the Gulf States, and this emigration is certain to continue. It was positively predicted, four or five years ago, that in 1870 the negroes would be only half as numerous as in 1860, that the four millions would be reduced to two; but such is not the case, and the probability now is, that having shown a considerable increase notwithstanding their shifting about since the war, their tenacity for existence will be further demonstrated. From 1860 to 1865 the slaves had rather the better of the labor owners. They had only to stay at home and increase and multiply but as soon as the war ended, they became the victims of irregularities not conductive to length of days.

THE Bureau of Statistics has just issued a report of the statistics of United States commerce for the years 1869 and 1870, of which the following is a condensation: During 1869 the imports amounted in value to $468,424,421, and the exports to $394,781,999. of which $305,458,770 were of domestic, and $89,273,-229 of foreign origin. During 1870 the imports amounted in value to $486,780,015, and the exports to $481,566,925, of which $453,906,409 were of domestic, and $30,660,516 of foreign origin. The excess of imports over exports was, therefore, $68,092,422 in 1869, and $2,214,496 in 1870. The value of the exports of domestic origin in 1870 as compared to is calculated on a specie basis. In 1869 over 73 per cent. of the foreign trade was carried on in foreign vessels and vehicles, and in 1870 over seventy-seven per cent. Of the imports in 1870, the merchandise was valued at $461,115,057, and the specie and bullion at $25,664,961. Of the exports of 1870, valued at $484,569,111, the merchandise was valued at $405,618,386, and the specie and bullion at $80,950,725. Of the merchandise, $387,457,678 were of domestic, and $18,865,708 of foreign origin. Of the specie, $66,096,317 were of domestic, and $14,853,-408 of foreign origin. The value of the foreign commodities remaining in the Government warehouses on December 31st, 1870, was $26,026,625, against $21,-763,413 at the same date in 1869.

SCOTLAND, generally so ready to honor her great men, has not yet raised a monument to the memory of Robert Bruce. The deficiency, however, promises soon to be supplied, as a committee of noted personages have undertook the work of securing a suitable monument, and it will probably be erected in Edinburgh during the present year. The design approved provides for a monument seventy-two feet high, the bronze statue of the patriot King will be placed upon a pedestal of unhewn gray granite. He will be attired *cap-a-pie* in chain armor, his helmet being surmounted by the royal crown, the fierce look of his countenance will be softened by the victorious sword, with his fingers resting on its hilt. On the pedestal will appear boughs and laurel and weeping willows interwoven, to typify the mourning which must accompany victory. Beneath are two hands —male and female—interclasped, surrounded by a wreath of the national floral emblems. On the pedestal will be the following inscription: "King Robert Bruce, Born 1274, Died 1329. Erected by the public subscription in the reign of Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland."

THE religious circles of Newark, N. J., Protestant and Catholic, were in a great state of excitement on Sunday last over the alleged kidnapping, in a theological way, of a young female girl by a Baptist minister, Rev. Mr. Hammond. The girl had been attending revival meetings, became deeply interested, if not infatuated, and continued her attendance in spite of the opposition of her parents. Finally arrangements were made for her baptism, and the ceremony was performed on Sunday, her father being present in the church at the time. The girl insisted upon the performance of the rite, when postponement was suggested, (in consequence of a "scene" in consequence of the presence of her parents,) and said "I'll go now, if father stands in the gallery with a pistol pointed at me." She was taken to and from the church under the apparent surveillance of prominent members, and report in the afternoon service to partake of communion. The affair caused the utmost excitement, Protestants and Catholics uniting in condemnation of the proceeding

MR. TILTON, in the third number of his *Golden Age*—which, by the way, we are glad to hear him say, has "paid expenses" from the start—is arguing that if the Democratic party will drop its old principles and adopt new ones essentially the same as the Republican creed, and then "nominate a patriot instead of a partisan," it would stand a chance of succeeding in the next Presidential contest—and this Mr. Tilton would be glad to see. If this is the only danger of Republican defeat, there is no need of the party's head have sleepless nights. The editor of the *Golden Age* expresses the belief that had Mr. Chase been nominated instead of Mr. Seymour he would be President now. The latter don't intend to make any such blunder, and therefore don't intend running. "If they would carry the next election, and that, too, "right away." And it is evident that Mr. Tilton, though, as he avers, "a radical among the radicals," is not particularly anxious for Grant as a candidate. For saying this much won't some "organ" of other "go for him."

THE *New York Sun* says that the result of the New Hampshire election, and the probable result of Connecticut next month may go the same way, is giving activity to Mr. Boutwell's new loan. The banks are leading the way, evidently not intending to be caught with a great stock of five-twenties on hand for the Democratic success again in the November election. For saying this much won't some "organ" of other "go for him."

THE *Herald* is dissatisfied because neither the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred nor Prince Arthur was present at the marriage of the latter to Louise with Lorne. "Where were these boys?" it inquires, in the tone of a petulant father scolding the household because of his absent sons. The Scottish pride is something wonderful. A Scotch grandmother, governor to the house of Argyle, having been informed by a traveler of the contemplated marriage of her young lord with a daughter of Victoria, exclaimed "Ech, sir, but the Queen ought to be the proud woman." And so she was when the consent of the Sovereign to the marriage had been given, the young Princess Beatrice laughingly remarked to her mother that since she had granted Louise permission to marry a subject, she supposed no insuperable objections would exist should she herself wish to marry an American. Commodore Bennett was formally presented to Queen Victoria during his late visit to England. Whether the wind sits in that quarter we do not know, but the *Herald* evidently thinks that it and two make four. Else why begin so soon to practice the airs of a father-in-law?

APROPOS of Don Piatt's "duck and partridge" explanation of the Sumner-Fish trouble, we are reminded of the fact that a certain French writer, in ridicule of the extravagant stories of his day, once set about an absurd story to be narrated to the extraordinary voracity of ducks, alleging that twenty having been placed together, one of them was killed and cut into small pieces, feathers and all, and thrown to the other nineteen, who immediately swallowed it. The second one was killed for the families of Southern men from the depredation of the robbers turned loose on society after the war. Their object was to protect, not to depredate; to build up, not to destroy. As evidence of their motives—peace and good order —the oath which each member took on his initiation was a pledge to "support the Constitution as given us by our forefathers, and to protect the weak against the strong."

ITS name was suggested by the noise which the old attendants made when swinging the lock and discharging the piece. Ku—Klux—Klang—the first two syllables made by the lock, the last was the bang, or klang, of the shot. The family of Southern men from the depredation of the robbers turned loose on society after the war. Their object was to protect, not to depredate; to build up, not to destroy. As evidence of their motives—peace and good order —the oath which each member took on his initiation was a pledge to "support the Constitution as given us by our forefathers, and to protect the weak against the strong."

ITS name was suggested by the noise which the old attendants made when swinging the lock and discharging the piece. Ku—Klux—Klang—the first two syllables made by the lock, the last was the bang, or klang, of the shot. The family of Southern men from the depredation of the robbers turned loose on society after the war. Their object was to protect, not to depredate; to build up, not to destroy. As evidence of their motives—peace and good order —the oath which each member took on his initiation was a pledge to "support the Constitution as given us by our forefathers, and to protect the weak against the strong."

The reader is already aware that Governor Holden, of North Carolina, has been impeached, and the sentence of dismissal from office and perpetual disqualification for holding office in the State pronounced against him. By a two-thirds vote, including several Republicans, he was convicted of unlawfully assembling and imprisoning citizens; of refusing to obey writs of *habeas corpus;* of torturing and illtreating prisoners; of recruiting a large body of troops and placing them under command of Kirk and other desperadoes from another State, and unlawfully suspending the writ of habeas corpus; for $70,000 or more to pay these troops; and of inducing the Treasurer to disregard an injunction restraining him from making such payment.

AT a recent shooting tournament in New York city rather extraordinary skill at the trigger was displayed by one of the contestants, a gentleman known as Doc. Collins. Out of four prizes contended for he secured one, and successfully broke nine of the bull's eye in twenty shots, and also the third and fourth by ringing the bell ten times successively, at the word, with twenty shots, and knocking into fragments seven out of twelve pipes. In the second series he broke the keystone of the bridge, and at Silberhorn, both making seventeen bulls in succession with twenty shots. The feat was repeated. Mr. Collins beating his opponent, and finally winning the credit of being the crack pistol shot of New York.

"TWELVE TEMPTATIONS" on the stage of the Boston Theatre is a success. The first eight representations brought to the theater 31,561 persons—a nightly average of nearly 4,000.

THIS shows how utterly groundless is the vaunted assumption of superior virtue on the part of the Athenians. We always had a lurking suspicion that the rigid morality on which they prided themselves was of the same character as that which existed in the absence of tests, and now we know it. Thirty-one thousand persons rushing away from the ten commandments to the twelve temptations. Well, well! In other cities the devil tempts the people, but in Boston it would appear that the people strive with each other as to who should be the foremost in *tempting the devil.*

FIFTEEN young ladies took the vail in St. Louis last week. Of the ceremony an account says: "The fifteen novices, who desired to assume the habit, appeared before the altar dressed in white, each wearing a wreath of orange blossoms, from which descended a veil of the usual length of fifteen to twenty yards, and carrying a bouquet of lilies and leaves. Their appearance was exceedingly interesting. In the placid fair young faces there was hardly a trace to be detected of girlish embarrassment at being subjected to the gaze of hundreds. The whole shrouding sacredness of the occasion to them doubtless almost absorbed every other thought.

IN view of the late news from San Domingo the *Herald* is apprehensive that unless annexation is not hurried up it will fall through. It says: "Notwithstanding that the Commissioners are going to report the feeling of the people of this mongrel Spanish adventure to be favorable to annexation, which is for or annexation, it strikes us there are enough holding a totally different opinion to make it very warm for the others, and we would not be surprised to hear at any moment that Baez had left and that annexation had been killed by the Dominicans themselves."

ON the petition of Josiah Quincy to the Massachusetts legislature relating to homes for laborers, which was recently referred to in the COMMERCIAL, Mr. John Quincy Adams, of the Railway Committee, has reported a bill authorizing roads to make special contracts for carrying passengers at certain hours and at reduced rates, and to enter into the contract; and he estimates that persons living within ten miles of Boston could be carried in these special trains to and from the city every day for fifty cents a week—about one-fifth of the present rates.

THE *Tribune* has a way of its own when freeing its mind. For instance the following:

"Senator Sumner has been guilty in the stupidity of their mistake, the day before, in attempting to bowl Mr. Sumner down; withdrew their opposition; and allowed his resolution to pass. Mr. Sumner has presented and a day to be fixed for his speech on them. Probably he will be ready next week. He inserted it again think it needful to convert himself into a sort of human Calliope, by way of silencing an opponent and supplying the place of argument."

Clearly the *Tribune* is inviting the wrath of some "organ" whose sole idea is to have no opinions and follow with its nose within reach of some leader licensed to twist and pull at will.

ASSUMING figures given to the London *Times* to be correct, the United States, owing £470,000,000, stands responsible for a little less than one-eighth of the public debts of the world. In the list of encumbrances the debt of America (North and South) is put down at £765,320,000, or $3,850,000,000, and that of other civilized countries as follows: Continent of Europe, £2,167,450,000; Great Britain, £809,000,000; Asia, £104,716,000; Africa, £25,695,000; Australasia, £5,-744,000. Grand total, £3,910,585,000. This statement represents the debts as they stood at the downfall of the French empire.

THE Sanitary Inspector of New York city officially reports that many cases of small-pox were discovered during the past week by the health inspectors which had not been reported. These had been concealed by their friends under the terror caused by false statements recently made, of the inhuman treatment of patients by Board of Health officers. The increase in the number of cases during last week was thirty—whole number reported eighty-one.

IT is stated that President Juarez, of Mexico, is on the point of asking protection from the United States for his Government. A Presidential election is about to be held there, and it is thought very likely that there will be fighting, for the opposition candidate, Lerdo de Tejada. Juarez has now been in twelve years, but recent events appear to have stimulated a revolutionary feeling against him. Perhaps this is to be another opportunity for pushing the "manifest destiny" of annexation.

THE New York city Postoffice gives employment to no less than five hundred clerks and three hundred carriers. Every thousand bags of letters and printed matter pass through the mail every day, their total weight being something like one hundred and fifty tons. The proportions are: letters, 900 bags; papers, 21,100 bags. The four weekly mails for Europe every month make about eight tons, including printed matter.

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR seems to be almost as successful as a farmer as he has long proved in his triple capacity of poet, traveler and lecturer. He has within a day or two sent to market fresh cucumbers grown in this season in his country place, at Kennettsquare, Penn., without artificial heat.

THE information would be more complete if the cost of producing the cucumbers and the price obtained for them were given. It would probably be a showing which few would care to imitate for profit.

SYRACUSE is playing his "farewell" dodge with Nilsson preparatory to commencing another season. After that will come another "farewell," and then the "final farewell," unless he concludes that the public will bear a third "farewell" before the *finale*. If he could make the public believe he would keep his promise and go, the audacious manager could not do better than put himself up for a series of farewells.

SAYS the Cincinnati *Gazette*: "The election of Mr. King, of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Mr. Torrence, representing the New York Central interests, as Directors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad has promise and go, the audacious manager could not do better than put himself up for a series of farewells.

SAYS the Cincinnati *Gazette*: "The election of Mr. King, of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Mr. Torrence, representing the New York Central interests, as Directors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad indicates a close alliance between those two lines and the Ohio and Mississippi in the transaction of business, as against the Erie and Pennsylvania Central."

DR. Mary Walker, as seen by a lady correspondent, wore "a dress between a frock coat and a petticoat, coming to his knees, beneath which were visible her pantaloons and boots.

ASSUMING figures given to the London *Times* to be correct, the United States, owing £470,000,000, stands responsible for a little less than one-eighth of the public debts of the world. In the list of encumbrances the debt of America (North and South) is put down at £765,320,000, or $3,850,000,000, and that of other civilized countries as follows: Continent of Europe, £2,167,450,000; Great Britain, £809,000,000; Asia, £104,716,000; Africa, £25,695,000; Australasia, £5,-744,000. Grand total, £3,910,585,000. This statement represents the debts as they stood at the downfall of the French empire.

THE Sanitary Inspector of New York city officially reports that many cases of small-pox were discovered during the past week by the health inspectors which had not been reported. These had been concealed by their friends under the terror caused by false statements recently made, of the inhuman treatment of patients by Board of Health officers. The increase in the number of cases during last week was thirty—whole number reported eighty-one.

IT is stated that President Juarez, of Mexico, is on the point of asking protection from the United States for his Government. A Presidential election is about to be held there, and it is thought very likely that there will be fighting, for the opposition candidate, Lerdo de Tejada. Juarez has now been in twelve years, but recent events appear to have stimulated a revolutionary feeling against him. Perhaps this is to be another opportunity for pushing the "manifest destiny" of annexation.

THE New York city Postoffice gives employment to no less than five hundred clerks and three hundred carriers. Every thousand bags of letters and printed matter pass through the mail every day, their total weight being something like one hundred and fifty tons. The proportions are: letters, 900 bags; papers, 21,100 bags. The four weekly mails for Europe every month make about eight tons, including printed matter.

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR seems to be almost as successful as a farmer as he has long proved in his triple capacity of poet, traveler and lecturer. He has within a day or two sent to market fresh cucumbers grown in this season in his country place, at Kennett-square, Penn., without artificial heat.

THE information would be more complete if the cost of producing the cucumbers and the price obtained for them were given. It would probably be a showing which few would care to imitate for profit.

SYRACUSE is playing his "farewell" dodge with Nilsson preparatory to commencing another season. After that will come another "farewell," and then the "final farewell," unless he concludes that the public will bear a third "farewell" before the *finale*. If he could make the public believe he would keep his promise and go, the audacious manager could not do better than put himself up for a series of farewells.

SAYS the Cincinnati *Gazette*: "The election of Mr. King, of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Mr. Torrence, representing the New York Central interests, as Directors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad indicates a close alliance between those two lines and the Ohio and Mississippi in the transaction of business, as against the Erie and Pennsylvania Central."

DR. Mary Walker, as seen by a lady correspondent, wore "a dress between a frock coat and a petticoat, coming to his knees, beneath which were visible her pantaloons and boots.

Petroleum in San Domingo.

MR. C. C. Fulton, of the Baltimore *American*, who accompanied the Commission to San Domingo, writes of the existence of petroleum in that island, among its other rare peculiarities. In company with Professor Hayden, a member of the Commission, Mr. Fulton went on an excursion to Azua, and writing from that place, says: We were soon in a region redolent with petroleum and sulphur, and found a decayed derrick, two borings, and all the evidences of considerable oil having been extracted from Mother Earth, though all work had long since been abandoned. Several vats in the earth surrounded the well, one of which was full of oil, and from one of the borings the building of gas through petroleum, which was within two inches of the surface, was visible to the eye and distinct to the hearing. Near the derrick the remains of an engine are standing, a perfect wreck, and the houses around have all gone to ruin. There is no doubt that over one hundred barrels of oil were taken from this well, and that it yielded a very superior article for lubricating purposes, but its distance, some miles from the sea shore, and the scarcity of vessels to transport it to a market, rendered the speculation a total failure.

The well was opened some three years since, and some eighty barrels of it were taken to Boston, where it was analyzed and found to be heavier and better suited for lubricating purposes than any oil found in the United States. The duties, however, were prohibitory, and after laying in bond for some time, it was re-shipped, and the search for it discontinued, is the Republican, and Thomas Steen is the Democratic candidate for Governor.

THE inhabitants of remote villages in certain parts of Switzerland where, by reason of intervening hills, fogs or snow, a conflagration can only be seen at a short distance, have, it seems, of late years taken out, have organized a curious but effective fire alarm. They have a regularly organized corps of videttes—composed mostly of the sons of the principal well-to-do men in bound to keep always in readiness a fleet horse, and at the first alarm of fire whoever among the number happens to be nearest to the scene of the mishap, springs at once upon his steed and gallops through the neighboring villages, sounding a horn as he goes. Every man who hears it insigned a scarf, on which in large letters is the name of his town, and those unprovided, the fire apparatus is soon heard proceeding with all speed to the scene of the fire.

ON the subject of caste in Hayti, a recent letter says: "The pure whites are all foreigners and their descendants. They are 'outer barbarians,' denied the right of franchise, justice in the courts, land, and the privilege of living on the island. If a Caucasian should be fortunate enough to captivate a Hayten beauty, however rich and unique her property in her own right, and thus far can he be raised from his degradation; but he can never hope to be placed upon an equal footing with the superior race. His color will always remain a bar, and he will be content if he can secure the privileges of the black man. Such is caste in Hayti."

THE Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Post* says: "The candidates for Auditor General who seem to be the most prominent are Dr. David Stanton, of Beaver, a relative of the late Edwin M. Stanton; Miles S. Humphreys, of Allegheny, a member of the Senate; Harrison Allen, of Warren; Schator Billingfelt, of Lancaster; D. B. McCreary, of Erie, and S. C. Houghton, of Chester. Stanton appears to be the strongest man, and his friends claim that there is no doubt of his nomination, with a strong probability of winning on the first ballot."

"THE very large reward that is offered for the capture of Bill Forrester, the supposed Nathan murderer, is creating an excitement in police circles everywhere. If he should escape with his life, it is, we believe, the intention of Mr. Forrester, as soon as the affair blows over to enter the lecture field."—*New York Owners-Journal.*

Indeed! Do the Kentucky Ku-Klux promise to engage services in that direction?

A GENTLEMAN with the San Domingo Commissioners writes as follows concerning the Dominicans:

"In peculiar as I have been with all the races of the sons of men, I have never seen the match of this people for the personal grace and beauty of its males. Just about the eyes there is a softness and abiding expression of despondency and melancholy that is exceedingly touching. It is literally a sad-eyed race. The wrongs of their fathers and the sufferings of their mixed descendents appear to have entered into the soul of the race, and left their indelible mark upon their features. But as we cross the frontier all this will be changed. The fierce, and blood-lifted Haytien, who still maintains his Old worship in the recesses of the mountains, is in strong contrast with the gentle, loving and trusting Dominican. But this is a digression. I avail myself of it to say that the dweller on the plains in general, as in the native city, and that I am not judge the population of these islands by the unprincipled and venal crowd of strangers who frequent their larger towns.

DURING the coming month elections will take place in Connecticut and Rhode Island. On Monday, April 3d, in Connecticut, a Governor and other State officers, and members of Congress will be chosen, and on Wednesday, April 5th, in Rhode Island, State officers and members of the Legislature will be voted for. The incumbent in the Republican candidates for the principal positions are Marshall Jewell for Governor, and Julius L. Strong, Stephen W. Kellogg, Henry H. Starkweather and George Coffing for Congress, the first three having been members of the forty-first Congress. The Democratic candidates are James E. English for reelection as Governor, and Alfred R. Goodrich, John Kendrick, John W. Stedman and William H. Barnum for Congress, the last-named gentleman having been a member of the forty-first Congress. In Rhode Island, Governor Padelford, the present incumbent, is the Republican, and Thomas Steen is the Democratic candidate for Governor.

AN intelligent correspondent of the *Day*, writing from Berlin, seeks to demonstrate that the success of Prussia over France was solely due to the numbers and superior artillery of the former. He says: "Whilst France was hurrying raw recruits like sheep to the slaughter, Prussia was pouring her thousands upon thousands of trained soldiers to the encounter. It was not Pestalozzi, but the iron hand of a military organization that was the harvest to be reaped since the days of Cæsar, that struck down the lilies of France at Sedan and Metz.

King William, the only crowned head in Europe who can be called a soldier, could be deterred by no fate, however dreadful, from his duty. Under this monster hammer is imbedded eleven thousand cannon of bronze, and upon the sides is stamped by his striving to perfect the organization of his army. Even the editors of Paris have at last had the courage to say that the success of Germany is the result of the extraordinary character of the army which it has pleased to call the Landwehr, the printer's ink. It is not the spelling book that France needed. It is, perhaps, not a calamity that so few Frenchmen can read, but the misfortune is, that it is not the quantity but the quality of French knowledge that is at fault. It is impossible to term a man like Victor Hugo other than an ignoramus to whom the address to the Prussians is something worse, because vastly more dangerous than a fool.

THE regalia of the German Empire, long kept in the Hofbourg at Vienna, and which will probably be used for the coronation of the present King of Prussia as Emperor of Germany, is thus described: First in order is the crown, which measures just one foot in height, and which is of twenty-four and twenty-one carat gold, set with pearls and variously colored precious stones. The crown is probably close to the head of the royal wearer it is provided with a red velvet cap or lining, which is worn inside of it. The sceptre, which is of silver, gilt, is two feet long. The globe, surmounted by a cross, around which are clustered four oak leaves, two of them being bent downward, while the other two are inclined upward. The globe is of solid gold—that is what the Prussian eagle holds in its talons. It is a hollow globe, and is composed of two halves, each a foot in diameter, being three and three-fourths inches across. This is encircled by two rings, the one perpendicular and the other horizontal. The latter is mentioned is half covered with jewels, while the ring which is placed perpendicularly is entirely covered with them. On the top of the ball is set a cross, which is also covered with gems.

AN intelligent correspondent of the *Day*, writing from Berlin, seeks to demonstrate that the success of Prussia over France was solely due to the numbers and superior artillery of the former. He says: "Whilst France was hurrying raw recruits like sheep to the slaughter, Prussia was pouring her thousands upon thousands of trained soldiers to the encounter. It was not Pestalozzi, but the iron hand of a military organization that was the harvest to be reaped since the days of Cæsar, that struck down the lilies of France at Sedan and Metz.

King William, the only crowned head in Europe who can be called a soldier, could be deterred by no fate, however dreadful, from his duty. Under this monster hammer is imbedded eleven thousand cannon of bronze, and upon the sides is stamped by his striving to perfect the organization of his army. Even the editors of Paris have at last had the courage to say that the success of Germany is the result of the extraordinary character of the army which it has pleased to call the Landwehr, the printer's ink. It is not the spelling book that France needed. It is, perhaps, not a calamity that so few Frenchmen can read, but the misfortune is, that it is not the quantity but the quality of French knowledge that is at fault. It is impossible to term a man like Victor Hugo other than an ignoramus to whom the address to the Prussians is something worse, because vastly more dangerous than a fool.

THE regalia of the German Empire, long kept in the Hofbourg at Vienna, and which will probably be used for the coronation of the present King of Prussia as Emperor of Germany, is thus described: First in order is the crown, which measures just one foot in height, and which is of twenty-four and twenty-one carat gold, set with pearls and variously colored precious stones. The crown is probably close to the head of the royal wearer it is provided with a red velvet cap or lining, which is worn inside of it. The sceptre, which is of silver, gilt, is two feet long. The globe, surmounted by a cross, around which are clustered four oak leaves, two of them being bent downward, while the other two are inclined upward. The globe is of solid gold—that is what the Prussian eagle holds in its talons. It is a hollow globe, and is composed of two halves, each a foot in diameter, being three and three-fourths inches across. This is encircled by two rings, the one perpendicular and the other horizontal. The latter is mentioned is half covered with jewels, while the ring which is placed perpendicularly is entirely covered with them. On the top of the ball is set a cross, which is also covered with gems.

A GENTLEMAN with the San Domingo Commissioners writes as follows concerning the Dominicans:

"In peculiar as I have been with all the races of the sons of men, I have never seen the match of this people for the personal grace and beauty of its males. Just about the eyes there is a softness and abiding expression of despondency and melancholy that is exceedingly touching. It is literally a sad-eyed race. The wrongs of their fathers and the sufferings of their mixed descendents appear to have entered into the soul of the race, and left their indelible mark upon their features. But as we cross the frontier all this will be changed. The fierce, and blood-lifted Haytien, who still maintains his Old worship in the recesses of the mountains, is in strong contrast with the gentle, loving and trusting Dominican. But this is a digression. I avail myself of it to say that the dweller on the plains in general, as in the native city, and that I am not judge the population of these islands by the unprincipled and venal crowd of strangers who frequent their larger towns.

DURING the coming month elections will take place in Connecticut and Rhode Island. On Monday, April 3d, in Connecticut, a Governor and other State officers, and members of Congress will be chosen, and on Wednesday, April 5th, in Rhode Island, State officers and members of the Legislature will be voted for. The incumbent in the Republican candidates for the principal positions are Marshall Jewell for Governor, and Julius L. Strong, Stephen W. Kellogg, Henry H. Starkweather and George Coffing for Congress, the first three having been members of the forty-first Congress. The Democratic candidates are James E. English for reelection as Governor, and Alfred R. Goodrich, John Kendrick, John W. Stedman and William H. Barnum for Congress, the last-named gentleman having been a member of the forty-first Congress. In Rhode Island, Governor Padelford, the present incumbent, is the Republican, and Thomas Steen is the Democratic candidate for Governor.

THE inhabitants of remote villages in certain parts of Switzerland where, by reason of intervening hills, fogs or snow, a conflagration can only be seen at a short distance, have, it seems, of late years taken out, have organized a curious but effective fire alarm. They have a regularly organized corps of videttes—composed mostly of the sons of the principal well-to-do men in bound to keep always